FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRAGUE: CARTER'S 'IRRESPONSIBLE' POLICIES THREATEN DETENTE

LD210026 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] It is one of the traditional peculiarities of the American state practice that the outgoing President hands over to his successor an office with empty shelves and empty files so that he can start, so to speak, at an empty desk, not handicapped by the consequences of the past activity of the White House. This symbolic tradition, however, is not taken quite literally. A number of provisions in the Constitution provide for the continuity of agreement obligations of an international character and also the adopted internal measures of the government, economic measures and general affairs.

President Carter is likely to gain the title of the first President in the American history who took the empty desk symbol literally, at least as far as the international obligations of his country, adopted by previous presidents, are concerned. There are a number of examples and they are not insignificant. He has taken over from his predecessors, for example, a detailed, approved basis for the SALT II agreement, an agreement so important for the world peace. Shortly after his arrival in the White House, he swept from the desk the painstakingly achieved agreements and came out with a number of new requests and proposals which brought the talks back to the starting point. It took a long time before the patient efforts of Soviet representatives managed to bridge the accumulated obstacles and bring the talks to a successful end.

The fact that not even his own agreement with the SALT II treaty stopped Carter from asking Congress to postpone the ratification proves only on another level his irresponsible approach to previously adopted obligations. His irresponsible approach to obligations adopted by his predecessors can best be illustrated in his attitude toward the conclusions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, which was also signed by President Ford.

The Final Act, for example, excludes interference in the internal affairs of other countries and the dissemination of distrust and slander.

The first demagogic campaign, waged on an impulse from Carter around the question of human rights, violated all these principles, and if it was not for the realistic sobriety of other signatories of the Final Act, it would have destroyed the results of the Helsinki Conference as early as at the Belgrade conference 2 years ago.

In the meantime, Carter has widened the range of his activities against detente and security and in this way also against the implementation of the Final Act. The pledge of signatories not to take any steps to increase the armament and tension in Europe is hardly in harmony with the agreement on the constant increase of military spending of states of the North Atlantic pact and the growth of their military power and armament, and hardly with the decision on deployment of new American nuclear missiles in West Europe.

The pledge of signatories of the Final Act to develop international trade and to improve conditions for economic and scientific-technological cooperation as the basic prerequisite of good international relations, understanding and the strengthening of peace, is hardly in harmony with the latest discriminatory trade measures of the United States, which were partly joined by its Atlantic allies.

What can be said about the pledge to develop relations, for example, in the sphere of sport? Is it in harmony with this pledge, according to Carter, that the Moscow Olympics should be boycotted? Against the background of such facts a question logically arises whether the political course of President Carter is not equally unacceptable both for the West and the socialist countries. It endangers, by its consequences, the results of detente, and puts into question the prospects of the November meeting of the signatories of the Final Act in Madrid, which should become a starting point for a further deepening of detente and cooperation in Europe. Detente is a common interest of all nations which the Final Act and its implementation so far fully confirm. This is why nations both in the West and the East cannot but resolutely reject the policy of President Carter.

GDR DELEGATION LEADER BLAMES WEST FOR MBFR 'STAGNATION'

AU211440 East Berlin HORIZONT Issue No 3/1980 in German p 4 AU

[Statement by Ambassador Andre Wieland, head of the GDR delegation to the MBFR--date and place not given]

[Text] At their latest meeting in Berlin, the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states reaffirmed the interest of their states in the success of the Vienna negotiations and their readiness to contribute to arriving at agreements both on the concrete steps in the reduction of armed forces and armaments, as well as on measures connected with this.

This position of principle determined the attitude of the socialist states in the 19th round of the Vienna negotiations. Here, just as in other disarmament talks, they are acting according to their conviction that the balance of forces on the European Continent can and must be maintained not by boosted armed forces and armaments, but by the safeguarding of the security of the states with fewer soldiers and weapons and lower material expense.

In line with this maxim of their policy, the socialist states are constantly providing new incentives for the Vienna negotiations and are consistently and steadfastly struggling to overcome the stagnation in the negotiations. The unilateral withdrawal of Soviet Armed Forces from the GDR, which has already begun, as well as the compromise proposals the socialist states submitted in Vienna, manifest the congruence of word and deed in their peace policy. Everyone who is willing to understand must see that these steps have significantly enlarged the possibilities for agreement. Now these possibilities must be used in the interest of the consolidation and continuation of the process of detente.

The NATO states bear the political responsibility of having missed this chance, so that at the conclusion of the 19th round, it must also be stated that the participants have not come any closer to an agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. On the contrary: Despite all warnings, the NATO countries have taken decisions in Brussels which usher in a new round of the arms race. Such decisions and the absence of constructive proposals in disarmament negotiations go hand in hand. The underlying cause is NATO's striving to gain unilateral advantages and military superiority over the Warsaw Pact states. If NATO should stick to this position, the chance of reaching agreements benefiting all the peoples will be lost.

Brussels NATO Decision Directed Against Vienna Negotiations

NATO'S decision to produce and deploy new medium-range nuclear arms systems in Western Europe directly complicates the Vienna negotiations because it affects the bases and goals agreed upon in 1973.

--The military confrontation in the planned area of reduction will be sharpened; the existing military balance of forces is jeopardized; the political and military-strategic situation is worsening accordingly.

--The military threat to the socialist states, especially outside the area of reduction, is increasing drastically. The fundamental principle of safeguarding the undiminished security of all participants is violated, thus calling for relevant countermeasures.

--The agreed subject of the Vienna negotiations is undermined.

As is well known, this subject not only provides for the mutual reduction of troops, but also of armaments, including nuclear weapons. With NATO'S new missile decision the Western states are abandoning the basis of their own proposals made so far in Vienna by which they at least verbally acknowledged the need to reduce those weapons systems.

In examining the proposals by the Western participants in the Vienna negotiations, the socialist states naturally will have to consider the effects of NATO'S armaments decisions. The examination will be made especially in the light of whether these proposals correspond to the principles of undiminished security of all sides, mutuality and the inadmissibility of unilateral advantages agreed in 1973. It will be essential whether the far-reaching concessions of the socialist states in their proposals of 8 June and 30 November 1978 and of 28 June 1979 meet with a constructive response and a readiness for compromise, and whether the legitimate security interests of the socialist states find the relevant consideration. In this context, the following criteria must be considered:

--The overall process of troop reduction must form a unitary whole even if it is effected in two stages and begins with the reduction of the USSR and U.S. ground forces. None of the negotiating participants must have the possibility of evading reductions of their own corresponding to their particular share in the overall strength of the armed forces of the respective alliance. Only in this way can the collective ceiling of 700,000 ground troops be achieved on both sides on the basis of reciprocity and equality.

--All states not participating in the first stage of reductions must freeze their armed forces until the conclusion of an agreement for a second stage.

--The overall reduction process must also include the reduction of armaments, corresponding to the agreed subject of negotiations.

--The troop strength of the air forces must be fixed at a ceiling of 200,000 men on each side, since the Western participants are not ready to reduce them.

--The confidence-building and verification measures must actually be connected with the reduction and limitation and extend to all direct participants from the very beginning.

Western Participants Must Reconsider Their Position

If the Western participants are interested in the consolidation of confidence and stability in central Europe, in the improvement of the atmosphere of the negotiations and in timely progress in Vienna, as they have professed, then they would also have to reconsider the following points of their position taken so far:

--They should accept the socialist states' proposal on not increasing the troop strength of the armed forces for the duration of the negotiations.

--They should exercise reason and realism in the discussion of the numerical strength of the armed forces in central Europe. So far we have been faced with a paradoxical phenomenon in the investigation of the causes for the exaggerated Western estimates of the troop strength of the socialist participants in the area of reduction. The more the socialist states point to sources of error in the Western estimates, the higher the Western data become. Under these conditions it is naturally impossible to conduct a productive discussion. It becomes more and more apparent that the maintenance of the absurd doctrine of an alleged military superiority of the East only serves as a justification of the claim for several times higher reductions of the socialist armed forces that the NATO armed forces. In the interest of constructive negotiations, the socialist countries are determinedly against letting the discussion slide into an interminable labyrinth of numbers from which there can be no escape.

The socialist states will carefully examine the Western proposals. A first preliminary analysis, however, causes us to state that the Western participants have failed to oblige the socialist countries in any of the points I have mentioned. There are no elements discernible that would be likely to bring the positions of the two sides closer together. The socialist states offer realistic and mutually acceptable solutions to all questions of fundamental importance for the achievement of a first agreement. Their proposals are still on the negotiating table.

It depends on the political will of the Western participants whether it will be possible to reach an agreement in the Vienna negotiations and to reduce the military tension in central Europe.

As regards the GDR, Erich [illegible]ecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, recently reaffirmed that together with the states of the Warsaw Pact it will do everything possible to safeguard their security in all respects, and that at the same time it is determined to promote the process of detente by determined action and to work for concrete disarmament measures. Accordingly, the GDR will continue to furnish its contribution to progress in the Vienna negotiations.

SOFIA REPORTS PUGWASH CONFERENCE ON U.S. MISSILES

AU211711 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 21 Jan 80 AU

[Text] At the initiative of the International Pugwash Movement Executive Committee a special meeting was held on 19 and 20 January 1980 in Geneva. Scientists and experts from 19 countries attended the meeting.

They discussed the crisis situation created by the NATO decision to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. The declaration issued after the meeting points out the urgent necessity of resuming--as soon as possible--bilateral and multilateral negotiations on limiting the arms race and preventing the danger of a nuclear disaster.

BASHKIMI DENOUNCES U.S., USSR MISSILES IN EUROPE

AU171050 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 17 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, January 17 (ATA)--They have been named "Euromissiles", but in reality the question is not for European-made missiles, but for the U.S. and Soviet-made missiles deployed in the European countries. This deployment of U.S. and Soviet missiles in the territories of the European countries, the newspaper BASHKIMI writes in a commentary, testifies to the frenzied armament race which is going on between the two super powers to ensure each of them military superiority over the other. At the same time, the newspaper exposes their demagogy on disarmament. The newspaper mentions that at the Brezhnev-Carter meeting in Vienna last June, the agreement was reached on the commencement of SALT III, which would include among others, the question of the limitation of the number of the U.S. and Soviet missiles established in Europe. This agreement was trumpeted by the imperialist-revisionist propaganda as a great contribution the two superpowers were making to the lowering of tension in Europe, but it became clear very quickly that all this was a demagogical bluff.

The newspaper describes as a cynical manoeuver the action of the Soviet Union to withdraw some units of armoured vehicles from the D.R. of Germany, which according to latest reports, are being stationed in the territories of other countries of Eastern Europe. This action, writes the newspaper, incited the United States to accelerate the process of the realisation of its program for the stationing of "cruise" and "Pershing" missiles in Western Europe.

The decisions for the deployment of the U.S. missiles in the territories of some West European countries, the commentary stresses further on, as was expected, was applauded also by the new friends and allies of American imperialism, the Chinese social-imperialists, who, for the realisation of their hegemonic interests, are seeking to see Europe involved by the fire of a nuclear war between the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union.

At the end the newspaper stresses that the increase of the U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenal in Europe which increases the military confrontation between the two superpowers and the political tension is with dangerous consequences to the countries which accept them, to the peace and security in Europe.

SOFIA RADIO SAYS U.S. ALLIES WILL NOT BOYCOTT OLYMPIC GAMES

AU211706 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 21 Jan 80 AU

[Text] The all-round campaign against peace, detente and international cooperation, which the imperialist circles recently started, is trying to involve the Olympic movement into its sphere.

News agencies are pointing out that U.S. President Carter's belligerent appeals for a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games are being coolly received abroad, even by the United States allies.

Kurt Mueller, president of the Danish Olympic Committee, in a statement on the radio today, declared that a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games would represent a political manipulation of sports and would be to the detriment of both sports and international relations.

Maurice Herzog, member of the French Olympic Committee, noted that President Carter's statement will create an atmosphere of insecurity, not only as regards the summer games in Moscow, but also as regards the winter games. The French Olympic Committee cannot support such a decision because it is aware of what is behind such a decision, Maurice Herzog stressed.

Western Rejections of Boycott

AU212017 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, was interviewed and totally rejected the appeal by U.S. President Jimmy Carter to transfer the Olympic games away from Moscow.

After a discussion of this subject by the Japanese Government, with the participation of Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, it was declared that the government would support the participation of Japanese athletes in the Moscow Olympics, unless the situation drastically changes. Such manipulations are understandable if we take into consideration the close links between Tokyo and Washington, but they are unimportant, since the national Olympic Committee of Japan is the one to adopt a definite decision on this subject. Katsuji Shibata, the chairman of the committee, however, declared that he has no intention whatsoever of accommodating Carter's request.

Sir Denis Follows, chairman of the British Olympic Association, Lance Cross, chairman of the New Zealand committee, (Bernard Bertou), chairman of the European Amateur Boxing Association, as well as the Swedish and the French olympic committees all declared themselves against Carter's proposal to boycott the Moscow Olympic games.

Christoph van der Klaauw, the Netherlands minister of foreign affairs, stated that the decisions about the 1980 Olympics are entirely up to the national sports federations and the national olympic committees. An official of the Greek Government, in turn, declared that Prime Minister Karamanlis considers the proposal of a boycott as an interference of politics into sports. Greece will certainly participate in the Moscow Olympic games.

MILITARY TIES BETWEEN U.S., PRC, PAKISTAN CAUSE FOR ALARM

AU181500 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 18 Jan 80 AU

["The New Team of the Three Horses"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Jan 18 (BTA)--An OTECHESTVEN FRONT commentary under the above headline points out: "All preconditions are at hand for a trilateral coordination of the military cooperation between the USA, China and Pakistan, and while each of the three horses in the new team is looking towards its own manger to a various degree, the end result of this militarists race can be only one--an abrupt aggravation of the situation in that area and the emergence of a real threat to peace and security all over the world".

The daily points out further that the resuming of military supplies to Pakistan on the part of the USA is but a link of the chain of actions of that imperialist state, which aim at creating at their convenience conditions of instability and tension in different parts of the world. The daily adds: "And it would be naive to think that the USA will be satisfied solely with using the territory of Pakistan as a place of arms for subversive activities against Afghanistan. The target is more farreaching and in complete accordance with the U.S. geopolitical plans in that part of the world--an incredible increase of their military presence and searching for new strategic strong points."

In conclusion OTECHESTVEN FRONT stresses that the military ties between Washington, Beijing and Islamabad, tested in the "joint struggle" against independent Afghanistan, are an alarm-arousing fact.

TODOROV GREETS PDRY COUNTERPART ON BIRTHDAY

AU151004 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a greeting message to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], on the occasion of his 40th birthday.

The message praises 'Ali Muhammad's valuable contribution to the national liberation struggle of the fraternal Yemeni people, to the country's development along the road of accelerated economic development and social progress and to strengthening and developing the friendly relations between our countries on the basis of the common principles and goals.

Wishes for good health and further successes in his highly responsible work for the benefit of the heroic Yemeni people are also included in the message.

KAMPUCHEAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AU192016 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 19 Jan 80 AU

[Text] A trade-economic delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, led by Tang Sarodem, minister of trade, has arrived in Bulgaria. The delegation will conduct negotiations on economic cooperation between the two countries.

WESTERN PROPAGANDA MISREPRESENTS USSR-SFRY RELATIONS

AU211647 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jan 80 p 7 AU

[Julius P. Loerincz commentary in the column "Foreign-Political Note": "The Hatred of Vampires"]

[Text] Stories about various vampires, both in films and in literature, have become very widespread in the West in recent years. Frequently, these stories are ridiculous and silly, even when they want to make a serious impression, but above all they project a sadistic perversity. But why worry, after all it is their concern. . . But it is impossible not to raise one's voice when such perversities are also introduced into the political sphere by propagandists posing as wise and objective people, or by the Vienna television studio, or the editorial office of the London DAILY TELEGRAPH, or by others. What is meant is the way they are informing about, or commenting on, the medical treatment of Josip Broz Tito, Yugoslav president and LCY chairman. Their "reflections" and "calculations" not only transcend all limits of propriety and human morals, they have reached the "quality" of base cruelty, in comparison with which hyenas are merely innocent lambs stalking on wavering legs. The very same people who are "describing" the man in such a way, at other times preach about human rights, humaneness and so forth.

This cannot surprise us, since time and again they gave their "blessings" to the violent deaths of hundreds of thousands of people in Vietnam, Kampuchea, Lebanon and Palestine, and now they have enhanced their political and human vampirism by hatred toward socialism.

They are trying to abuse the entire situation, and they would like to poison relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries. Without any proof--or even indications of proof--they are spreading fabrications about the Soviet Union's so-called anti-Yugoslav intentions. They are not hampered by the fact that O. Roesch, Austrian minister of defense, and also the American Army authorities have denied reports that an alleged Soviet military intervention in Yugoslavia is under preparation. THE DAILY TELEGRAPH has even appealed to NATO to prepare a plan for defending independent Yugoslavia. Were it not for the fact that this concerns extremely serious matters, one could almost call this line the joke of the year: NATO, the protector of the independence of a socialist state.

Actually, what we have here is the intention of the West to interfere in Yugoslavia's internal affairs and to disrupt the good Yugoslav-Soviet relations of friendship and cooperation. True, between these two socialist states, as well as between us and Yugoslavia, there are differences in the approach to certain international problems, but these are not differences in the basic aims of building a new and better society, and therefore the attempts at introducing a split between us are to no avail. As was stressed a few days ago by the commentator of the Soviet TASS press agency, we have these differences because the mutual relations are founded on a very high level of cooperation and respect for the principles of equal rights, as well as on mutual noninterference in internal affairs.

HUSAK SENDS GET-WELL MESSAGE TO TITO

LD182153 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a telegraph to Josip Broz Tito, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the republic, wishing him an early recovery and many successes in his future responsible work for the flourishing of Socialist Yugoslavia, for the cause of progress and peace in the world.

U.S. THREATENING IRAN WITH MILITARY ACTION

AU211502 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jan 80 p 7 AU

[Milan Madr article under the rubric "We Comment": "Guns Are Targeted Against Iran"]

[Text] Long before the personnel of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran became involuntary hostages last November, saber-rattling appeals resounded from the ruling circles of the United States and from part of the American press to take a resolute action against that country, which dared to break the burdensome and impoverishing ties with imperialism.

The fall of the pro-American dictatorship in Iran represented for the United States and for President Carter personally the heretofore supreme and most painful failure in the effort to keep the greatest possible part of the planet--particularly of the developing world--under Washington's hegemonist umbrella. One cannot but recall those characteristic circumstances in these days when the United States is concentrating around the Persian Gulf its largest naval force since World War II, under the "pretext" of liberating the hostages (being held in contradiction with international law).

It is obvious that the dark clouds of the threat of American military aggression are hovering over Iran. In this context, particular attention is evoked by a report of the New York POST that stated--referring to White House sources--that a naval blockade is the most likely American action against Iran. Also being contemplated is an attack on Kharq Island, which is the largest port for crude oil exported from Iran, or on Bu Musa Island in the Persian Gulf. The possibility of laying mines in the entry to that gulf is also being considered. The names of former soldiers and soldiers on active duty who are experienced in laying mines are being sought in American military archives.

The United States began to escalate its threats and worsen the situation immediately. The U.S. draft resolution demanding that all countries impose economic sanctions against Iran failed to pass in the Security Council. Even the French bourgeois paper LE MONDE found the draft resolution "too harsh" and the demanded sanctions "draconic." The main point is, however, that Iran has not committed any act against peace and security that would entitle the Security Council to declare any sanctions and that the United States is taking advantage of the issue of the American hostages--and thus an American-Iranian problem--to resort to a policy of blackmail. The method of blackmail is traditionally applied by Washington against those regimes and countries that oppose in one way or another the interests of American imperialism. That aspect clearly emanates from the fact that the United States has not done anything about finding an acceptable solution to the crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations, a crisis that did not start with the taking of hostages but--as is well known--a long time before that.

Naturally, even had the American draft resolution been--theoretically--adopted in the Security Council, the United States would not by any means have the right to impose a blockade on Iran, to occupy part of its territory or to lay mines in important sea routes.

The highly provocative and dangerous U.S. conduct is made even worse by the dissemination of outrageous fabrications, such as those launched by UPI, saying that Soviet troops are allegedly amassing on the Iranian-Afghan borders, troops that are supposedly being transferred to a place from which they could attack the main crude oil installations in Iran.

The old saying--A lie, the size of a mountain--applies to such a malevolent and stupid assertion. It is being disseminated in the United States, which is concentrating powerful naval forces against Iran, the same United States whose highest representatives are publicly declaring that they will intervene militarily everywhere in the world--even thousands of kilometers away from its territory--if their vital interests are threatened. For that purpose the United States is rapidly building up a special assault army, which is becoming from its very birth a real threat for all countries in the developing world that have natural resources desired by the United States or pursue a policy which the United States dislikes.

The present American course taken against Iran is a manifestation of the escalating aggressiveness in American foreign policy in general, on a global scale. If, for instance, the year before last and last year the United States pushed through the Camp David agreements by exerting strong pressure behind the scenes, today it already dispatches its navy and threatens a military assault, and tomorrow?

The threat to Iran is all the greater and the lesson for the rest of the world all the more instructive because--just as in the present anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan campaign--the United States is trying to concentrate under the banner of the purposeful escalation of the international situation in other countries as well. In the case of Iran, the United States is exerting pressure on its NATO partners and on other allies in order to drag them into participation in the military actions against Iran and thus to turn an American aggression into a collective affair. Reports have appeared in that context to the effect that Australia intends to reinforce its military presence in the Indian Ocean and that Britain intends to send its warships to the Arabian Sea.

Washington's latest hawkish actions and plans dangerously disrupt the hard-won stability in international relations. An aggression against Iran, the threat of which is growing dangerously, would be a new U.S. attack against the interests of world peace and security.

ID TO PAKISTAN 'COVER' FOR AID TO AFGHAN REBELS

AU211720 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jan 80 p 7 AU

[Milan Jelinek dispatch: "They Are Turning Pakistan Into a Military Camp"]

[Excerpts] Washington--President Carter has called Pakistan one of the cornerstones of American foreign policy. The United States does not have the country's economic and social development in mind but, above all, the transformation of Pakistan into a single large military camp.

Starting with the White House, down to the Department of State and the Department of Defense it is being declared in Washington that the Pakistani Army will get as much American military technology as it is able to absorb. In short, the American arms arsenals stand wide open for Pakistan and American arms manufacturers are looking forward to Carter opening for them new gold mines in Pakistan and elsewhere.

Certain controversies between Pakistan and the United States have become manifest at the higher political level. True, Gen Mohammed Ziaul Haq's government warmly welcomes the planned American military aid but he senses the opportunity and, therefore, makes conditions. According to the Pakistani president, American military shipments must go hand-in-hand with extensive economic aid. The general realizes that the United States needs him and he is taking advantage of the American interest. The chronically ill Pakistani economy would welcome the financial injections of American dollars. That means, however, that Carter's plans concerning Pakistan will become more costly.

American diplomacy will thus try to divide the financial burden of arming Pakistan with its allies. On Monday 14 January, British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Lord Carrington arrived in Pakistan for a 2-day visit. He negotiated about the possibility of arms shipments to Pakistan, mediated by an unspecified consortium of West European states. In Washington, however, they do not harbor any great illusions that the aid of the West European allies in arming Pakistan could be substantial. In the past the experience of the United States with the loyalty of its West European partners was bad; the loyalty always showed cracks when the West Europeans' own financial and economic sacrifice was involved. The White House is interested in West European participation primarily because it wants its intentions vis-a-vis Pakistan to acquire the mask of some sort of an "international action." The United States will, of course, welcome any form of military shipments from Western Europe.

Carter's administration does not perceive the armament of Pakistan as a one-shot affair. It is planning a long-term program, according to which Pakistan would gradually, naturally in the shortest possible time, become a military power in the region. After the loss of Iran it also wants to take advantage of the strategically favorable location of Pakistan's territory. The American intelligence service, CIA, has allegedly already elaborated plans to build espionage installations in Pakistan, aimed against the Soviet Union.

Former Secretary of State Kissinger called on Carter to establish military and air bases in Pakistan. The hope is becoming manifest in Washington that the United States really could find in Pakistan what it had lost in Iran. One does not speak, however, about the shipwreck suffered by American foreign policy in Iran, which is a neighbor of Pakistan and where the United States took almost the same course as it now begins to take in Pakistan.

Finally, which is of utmost importance in the present situation, the United States wants to use the "allied assistance" to Pakistan as a cover-up for direct military support of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. After all, the White House recently openly admitted that it decided to increase arms deliveries to the Afghan "rebels." The extent of this commitment is not negligible. After all, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his interview for PRAVDA, thousands and tens of thousands of armed and trained rebels, even whole armed formations, were being gradually transferred to the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, mainly from training camps in Pakistan.

That is why the United States now takes such an extraordinary interest in Pakistan, which should play--according to American plans--the role of the main base for conducting further counterrevolutionary warfare against Afghanistan.

PARALLEL NOTED IN U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD CSSR, AFGHANISTAN

AU212200 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Our People Are for Peace"]

[Text] People throughout the world who value peace are deeply alarmed. The Czechoslovak people are not concealing their anxiety, either, because they see the aggravation of the international situation and because they can understand where the dangerous plans of imperialist forces could lead, should they find a free passage. We in our country have never taken the threats of war lightly. We are not taking them lightly even now. We are viewing the situation realistically: We are neither underemphasizing, nor overemphasizing anything. The calculations of cold war mongers--at whose head James Carter has so firmly place himself--count on contaminating our country with fear and pessimism. These calculations are totally in error.

It is said that a person learns from his mistakes. As can be seen, some people are incorrigible. How often has the method of intimidation crashed: The method of threats, boycotts, economic and other sanctions; of "punitive expeditions" and actions resorted to by the imperialist circles, and above all the United States, but also China and others, whenever they wanted to demonstrate their policy from the position of force or their hegemonism.

In the end, this method not only missed its target everytime, it also turned against those who had inspired it. The question can also be phrased as follows: There must always be two sides--one which intimidates and threatens, and the other which lets itself be intimidated. The object of the present extortion is primarily meant to be the Soviet Union. As we know from more than 60 years of historic experience, however, the Soviet Union can neither be intimidated, nor extorted, and it will also not let itself be provoked! This was again confirmed in an interview given by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, whose resolute and simultaneously calm and considered tone literally symbolizes the Soviet foreign policy of peace; it characterizes the stances of millions of Soviet people and simultaneously express the opinion of our Czechoslovak citizens, too. No, fear and faintheartedness will not settle in the hearts of Soviet citizens or of our citizens, or of the other citizens of the great, powerful and strong family of socialist states, just because the steps toward peace, detente and peaceful coexistence have now become more difficult.

The perspectives of peaceful coexistence and of a world without wars are not disappearing. The Leninist foreign policy of peace is unshakable and it has won the respect and trust of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world. Through the voice of its top party and state representative, the Soviet Union has again affirmed that nobody will dissuade it from taking this well-proved of line; therein also lies our own certainty and perspective.

In the interview Comrade Leonid Brezhnev said that nations must know the truth, that they must know who is responsible for the worsened international situation. Yes, the culprit is obvious: It is the imperialist forces, and, above all, certain circles in the United States.

Not every nation has personally experienced the ruthlessness, exploitation and hyprocrisy of imperialist forces. Our own nations have experienced this. One experience was the shameful Munich diktat, as the result of the betrayal by Western "allies," and it led to the realization that only the Soviet Union is capable of guaranteeing our national freedom, independence and national identity.

From the very beginning our alliance, friendship and fraternity with the Soviet Union has been a thorn in the side of imperialism. That is also true today. Our decision to put an end to the system of exploitation and to take the road of socialism is an unforgivable "sin." The older generations recall how, after February 1945, our republic came under the barrage of imperialist hysterics. There was not a single yellow press that did not run us down; there was no broadcasting station in the Western world that did not hurl fire and brimstone at us. What a large number of prophecies there were about how and when things would "break" in our country. What a large number of protests...and one could always sense the grey eminence behind all this--the United States. When words did not help, sanctions were meant to help. By an economic blockade the United States tried to prevent our economic growth. True, those were not easy times, for at that time our economy--due to its structure--was greatly dependent on the Western world. Yet we have withstood those times of cold war--thanks to the emphatic, selfless help of the Soviet Union. On the contrary, our development accelerated and as our strength consolidated, each year the hopes of imperialists about our liquidation or international isolation gradually diminished.

The U.S. Government was not even averse to robbery--it banned the export to Czechoslovakia of a properly paid-for rolling mill; and to this very day it is blocking more than 18 tons of our gold. It continues to enforce a policy od discrimination against us in trade contacts: It is still refusing to grant us most-favored-nation status, which it unilaterally canceled in 1948. Such stances and such a policy with regard to us are not forgotten, even though they can influence neither our life, nor our plans.

The imperialist circles have seen to it that we do not forget, by inciting the counter-revolutionary forces in the following years to stage an anti-February 1948 movement. When even these hopes were frustrated in 1968, they again declared a "holy war" against Czechoslovakia. Again they unleashed anticommunist campaigns; again there were resolutions and protests, attempts at a boycott and the endeavor to lower Czechoslovakia's prestige with the international community and to isolate the country. As we know, these attempts were in vain. Life went on, and truth prevailed.

It is not uninteresting that the anticommunist campaigns, the attacks against the Soviet Union, against us and against the other socialist countries--in fact, against any country whose people look for a path other than a capitalist one--always show the same stage-directing: misinformation of the public, distortion of facts and the turning of things upside down. Now, too, we are witnessing the same thing concerning the events in Afghanistan.

The Afghan people had the inalienable right to protect the results of their revolution and to ask an allied country for assistance. Our citizens understand this right and respect it, and they are also unambiguously voicing this at meetings and rallies. Simultaneously they express their respect for the Soviet Union's complying with its commitments and for not passively looking on while the counterrevolution, obviously supported by the American imperialists, was increasingly threatening the Afghan people's revolutionary achievements.

But what right has Carter to "punish" the Soviet Union for legitimate assistance, and to teach it a lesson? Or does he so greatly fear for his Presidential chair that he wants to present himself as a firm, strong man, capable of bringing the Soviet Union to its knees? Does he really believe that a country like the Soviet Union has such a chink in its armor that it could be harmed by the cancellation of grain deliveries or an embargo on other goods? But let us leave aside the effectiveness or noneffectiveness of American measures, which are a serious manifestation of the start of cold war, but are definitely not vital for the life, security and development of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

But, as our citizens are pointing out at meetings and in letters, let us regard the moral aspect of the matter and also note the fact that, even if there had been no Soviet help to Afghanistan, the United States would have found some other pretext for sallies against the USSR, against the policy of detente and against peaceful coexistence. In fact, Carter's administration took steps for a turn toward the cold war long before the events in Afghanistan.

The moral aspect. Yes, it is great. After the end of the World War II the United States used its military units for aggression abroad and for pushing through its global imperialist aims more than 17 times! Its record includes war in Korea and in Vietnam, and the coup d'etat in Chile. The most abhorrent despotic regimes in the world were maintained with its support. It has its fingers wherever there is even the slightest hope of a change in the correlation of forces or of the consolidation of the positions of imperialism. In order to cover up its hegemonist aims and plans, it is trying to evoke fear of a "Soviet threat" and it exerts pressure on its Western allies to leave the path of detente and peaceful coexistence and to embark on feverish armament. This is a short-sighted policy and, self-evidently, a dangerous one. But truth will remain truth, even though it may be temporarily hidden from some countries by a smokescreen. But the United States could never conceal its true face and its true intentions from the world, and it cannot lastingly conceal them even now.

Peace is too precious for the world, and particularly for Europe, which has lived through the full gravity and horror of two world wars, and the people of all countries, together with the sensibly reflecting politicians, cannot permit--and also will not permit--the risks attempted by the United States.

The Czechoslovak people also realize that it is necessary to unwaveringly continue the policy of detente, that it is necessary to tenaciously fight for peace. That is why they fully identify themselves with their country's peace policy and why they support it. In their letters the people write: We will not permit ourselves to be intimidated; we will not let them extort us; we will not let them dissuade us. All the more so since we belong to the force of peace, progress and socialism, to the force represented by the powerful Soviet Union, the socialist community, the international communist and workers movement and the peace-loving people throughout the world.

Our citizens have no more ardent wish than to have peace. They have their plans for the future, their ideas of a happy life. They are materializing their longings and dreams, they have their joys and their worries. They do not want anybody or anything to threaten their building efforts. That is why they feel such profound gratitude to the Soviet Union, their friend and brother, who is unwaveringly, calmly and with due consideration solving the problems with which the imperialist circles want to overwhelm the world even in the present complicated international situation; that is why our citizens feel respect for everybody who resolutely opposes the cold-war plans of the United States and its satellites. A contribution to the peace policy is also being made by our country, which is a firm and inseparable component of the socialist world. But the main burden lies on the Soviet Union, and mankind can never be grateful enough to it for what it is doing for peace, for all the savrifices it is making in order to erect a firm barrier on which the plans of the war lunatics will crash.

In the interview with the Soviet paper PRAVDA, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev expressed, also on our behalf, the unwavering resolve to defend peace. He also expressed optimism on our behalf.

ORGANIZATIONS OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES DISCUSS SUMMER OLYMPICS

AU212020 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Text] CTK--In Prague on Thursday [17 January], Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, received representatives of physical fitness organizations from the socialist countries, who arrived in the CSSR at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Union for Physical Education [CSTV]. The reception was attended by Antonin Himl, chairman of the CSTV Central Committee.

In a friendly and cordial conversation, the participants expressed appreciation to the deepening cooperation between the socialist countries' physical fitness organizations. At the same time they expressed their determination together to contribute to the all-round success of the Moscow summer Olympic games.

HUSAK SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO CPSU'S PONOMAREV

AU211321 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Prague, CTK--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, has sent a letter of congratulations to Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on his 75th birthday. The letter states, among other things:

"Czechoslovak communists highly respect your life-long work in the foremost party posts, imbued with faithfulness to the ideals of Leninism and filled with creative efforts in building the Soviet society for the well-being of the Soviet people. We highly appreciate your significant contribution to implementation of the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy of peace, to strengthening unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and the international communist and workers movement, and to the struggle for lasting peace and progress in the world."

In the letter Comrade Husak also congratulated Comrade Ponomarev on the order of victorious February awarded to him upon the proposal of the CPCZ central committee for merits for developing and strengthening relations of friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

STROUGAL PRESENTS ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP TO SOVIET MINISTER

LD181022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today presented Yefim Slavskiy, minister of medium machine building of the Soviet Union, with the Order of Friendship in the Hrzan Palace in Prague. The order was awarded him by Gustav Husak, president of the republic, for his effective help in developing the Czechoslovak uranium industry.

Comrade Strougal was highly appreciative of the services and active participation of Yefim Slavskiy in the development of our uranium industry and of his significant involvement in building up the nuclear power industry in Czechoslovakia.

In the course of a cordial interchange, further opportunities were discussed for deepening cooperation in the peaceful use of Czechoslovakia's and the Soviet Union's energy reserves.

The documents were signed by Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuels and power, Ladislav Supka, federal minister for technological and investment development, and Yefim Slavskiy, minister of medium machine building of the Soviet Union.

ZAHRADNIK, MONTENEGRIN PREMIER CONCLUDE TALKS

LD181156 Prague CTK in English 2007 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Talks between Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Jindrich Zahradnik and Momcilo Cemovic, chairman of the Executive Council of the Skupstina (parliament) of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro on economic relations ended here on Thursday.

The two sides assessed the favourable development of all-round relations between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, in which Montenegro is involved. They pointed out the importance of the further promotion of relations in the political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural spheres, which is in harmony with the traditions and friendship between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

The possibilities exist especially in selected engineering branches. Special attention was paid to the development of mutually advantageous cooperation in production, and it was noted that prospects exist also in non-ferrous metals.

Suggestions were also made for an increase in goods exchanges between Czechoslovakia and Montenegro.

The visiting chairman of the Montenegro Skupstina was received today by Czech Premier Josef Korcak.

Members of the Montenegro delegation Branko Lukovac, member of the Skupstina Executive Council and chairman of the Montenegro Foreign Relations Committee was received by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Dusan Spacil. They exchanged views on some problems of the international situation and discussed the possibilities of expanding cooperation in culture, education and science.

Cemovic's Departure

LD181158 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Momcilo Cemovic, chairman of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, today ended his visit to Czechoslovakia. He and the accompanying delegation were seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Federal Deputy Premier Jindrich Zahradnik, and other officials.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION

LD181434 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee received in Prague today a delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee led by Gabor Nagy, deputy chief of the International Relations Department of the party's Central Committee, at the end of its visit to Czechoslovakia. The MSZMP Central Committee delegation had discussions on a plan of relations between the two fraternal parties for 1980-81.

PZPR DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT TO PRAGUE

LD212203 Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--A six-member delegation of the Warsaw City Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, led by its secretary, Jolanda Matuszewicz, arrived here on Monday for a three-day visit.

The delegation will inform Prague Communist Party bodies and the public of the preparations for the 8th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party.

KEMPNY RECEIVES BONEV, BULGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION

LD181738 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Josef Kempny, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today a study delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee headed by Stancho Bonev, the head of a department of the party's Central Committee. During its visit to Czechoslovakia, the Bulgarian delegation familiarized itself with the experiences of the CPCZ in the realization of the resolution of the 15th party congress on economic policy.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

LD181352 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A protocol between the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Government of the Bulgarian Peoples Republic on exchanges of goods and payments for 1980 was signed in Prague today by the deputy ministers of foreign trade of both countries, Miroslav Bursa and Tsanko Gitsov.

Compared with results achieved last year, the protocol envisages an increase of mutual deliveries of goods amounting to 5 percent. A major share in the total turnover will be represented by mutual deliveries of machinery and equipment. The most important Czechoslovak exports will be machine tools and shaping machines, rolling equipment, equipment for the power industry, products of the heavy and light electrotechnical industry and of the automobile industry.

Bulgaria will supply us this year primarily with machine tools, lift trucks, electric hoists, products of the automobile industry and the computer industry.

Mutual deliveries of raw materials and chemicals, agricultural and food industry products and consumer goods will contribute, too, to the development of the economies of both countries.

BRIEFS

NEW COAL MINE OPENED--A new mine containing 900,000 tons of coal is being opened in the area between the villages of Sucha, Lochocice and Zichlice on the boundary line between the Teplice and Usti Nad Labem districts. Most of the coal will be extracted this year, the rest in 1981. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 16 Jan 80 p 1 AU]

COMMENTARIES ON CARTER'S 20 JANUARY TV INTERVIEW

Setback to Detente

DW211345 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1109 GMT 21 Jan 80 DW

[Horst Kaeubler dispatch]

[Text] Washington--What the U.S. President said before the cameras of the NBC television network, dear listeners, is creating ripples which may have a grave effect on the international climate. Irrespective of the fact that hundreds of American athletes expressed their firm determination to participate in the Moscow Olympic games, the U.S. President ordered the Olympic committee of his country to boycott the forthcoming games. The attempt to bring massive pressure to bear on the national Olympic committee of the United States and at preventing American athletes from participation in the Moscow Olympic games falls in line with a series of measures which amount to undermining the process of detente, to preventing the Senate's ratification of the SALT treaty and to carrying the Soviet-American relationship back to the old policy of confrontation.

During his televised interview, the U.S. President coined a phrase that causes one to listen attentively, namely that peace through strength would be the maxim of future U.S. foreign policy. Peace through strength. This, however, is not an invention of the White House, it is the political platform of ultrarightist forces in the United States who have waged the latest elections under this slogan and sabotaged the implementation of the Vladivostok agreement.

After President Carter's inauguration detente opponents of all shades gathered in the peace through strength committee. It is this grouping which was behind the campaign of the past few months which is running into millions of dollars and is aimed at mobilizing the U.S. Senate against the ratification of SALT II, making a decision on new arms programs and inducing the White House to drastically increase armament expenditures. Now the U.S. President, who only 3 years ago perplexed his voters with his mission aimed at a world without armament, lets the antidetente dogma of these forces become the substance of his own foreign policy doctrine which he will submit to the U.S. Congress next Wednesday.

The television interview has shown that irrespective of the grave consequences, the U.S. leadership seems to be determined to once again shake the pillars of detente which were set up with so much toil over a period of several years. The U.S. President pointed out that the presence of the U.S. naval force in the Indian Ocean will be reinforced, that military bases are to be set up in the Persian Gulf and that the use of military force is taken into consideration.

It should not have been forgotten in Washington that it was precisely this policy of strength which compelled mankind for almost two decades to walk on the brink of war. Does Washington once again want to be responsible for poisoning the international climate with a new edition of this old shipwrecked doctrine? This is the question that must be raised following this television interview.

Increase in World Tension

LD212204 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Guenter Koch commentary]

[Text] The FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG reports today that Washington envisages a decade of tension with the Soviet Union, but what does "envisage" mean?

It sounds as if, and this is now the bourgeois paper wants it to be understood, U.S. politicians could be compared to innocent wanderers who on their peaceful path must change tack for a long time ahead and who see difficulties before them.

Tensions in international relations are not something natural; tensions are created. In reply to the question "by whom?" the events of the past days and weeks give an unequivocal answer. Last but not least, the interview which the U.S. President gave yesterday to NBC television is in this respect most revealing. In the interview, Carter spoke emphatically of a policy of military strength in relations with the Soviet Union and at the same time he announced a further increase in U.S. counterarming measures. This caused the above-mentioned newspaper to say that the U.S. Congress now expects to receive Carter's demand for an increase in defense expenditures of about $20 billion. This, without doubt, makes it clear that the U.S. does not prevent tensions, it creates them.

It can have no other effect than creating tension if the U.S. President announces an expansion of U.S. military presence in the Middle East as well as a further strengthening of the U.S. Navy in the northern Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. The declared intention to set up air and naval bases in this region, despite the fact that--according to the Japanese paper AKHATA--480,000 U.S. troops, one fourth of the United States' total strength, are already based in 110 countries, can also hardly be assessed as a contribution toward the reduction of tensions. Nothing is changed in this by Washington's claim that these measures became necessary for U.S. security after the recent developments in Afghanistan. If this were indeed so, then how can one explain the fact that the decision to deploy the new atomic rockets in Western Europe was made before this? How compatible is this with yesterday's statement by Carter that it has been his government's policy for a long time to increase the arms budget and to increase NATO's fighting strength? How compatible is this with his statement, made in connection with the establishment of new bases, that these actions began with his assumption of office?

One can read from all this nothing else but an involuntary confirmation of Leonid Brezhnev's statement that if it had not been Afghanistan then certain circles in the U.S. and in NATO would most certainly have found another pretext to exacerbate the world situation. There is no doubt who these circles are, because the already quoted FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG notes, and most certainly not with regret, that the views of the Senate hawks are gaining the upper hand; that on Capitol Hill the anti-communist convictions nurtured by powerful lobbies are wide awake; and that the representatives of what former President Eisenhower in 1961 called the military-industrial complex are back in play. In other words, those whose self-interests have been dictated since time immemorial by the striving for power and profit have been concerned with nothing, but nothing, other than creating and stoking tensions, and who, with the excuse of an alleged U.S. global responsibility, go against any changes in the world which do not meet with their interests.

This is proved by the fact that they are prepared to use any means including the dangerous nuclear and conventional counterarming plans, such measures as the economic sanctions imposed by Carter, and the threat to boycott the Moscow Olympics--a threat which in its presumption is without parallel.

Washington most certainly does not simply envisage a decade of tension; it leaves nothing undone in order to bring it about. But the United States should not overlook that, as PRAVDA emphasized, it is no use talking to the Soviet Union in the language of strength.

The United States should also not ignore the broad front of rejection in the European countries of the counterarming plans, nor the warning of realistically thinking bourgeois circles inside and outside the United States, nor the worldwide indignation at the attempt to misuse sport as the big stick of power politics.

U.S., SOVIET FOREIGN POLICIES CONTRASTED

AU1812145 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[MI. commentary: "Leonid Brezhnev's PRAVDA Interview--Encouragement for the Peoples and Rebuff for Their Enemies"]

[Text] The interview given by Leonid Brezhnev last weekend to PRAVDA has been received with great attention in the GDR as elsewhere in the world. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman comments in a frank and precise way on the burning questions of the present world situation and provides a clear answer to the vital questions of the peoples. He relentlessly destroys the fabric of lies by which the imperialist opinion makers try to distort and conceal the facts and causes of international developments in order to halt the peoples' struggle for peace, disarmament, independence, selfdetermination and social progress, or to reverse things already achieved.

The international reaction at present is triggering off an unprecedented hysterical propaganda wave in order to camouflage its own intentions and to disparage the Soviet Union and the other countries of socialism. In view of this campaign being carried out at great cost, it is of the utmost importance for the peoples' vital interests that they keep a clear head and guard their judgment as to who is the true defender of their causes and who is feigning to be it but in reality sets his policy, defined by profit and global hunger for power, against their interests. This necessary truth and clarity is conveyed by Leonid Brezhnev. He proves who is responsible for the aggravation of the situation. At the same time he shows how the struggle for peace and security can be continued successfully.

In the talks within the working collectives, the working people profess that they agree with Leonid Brezhnev's statement that imperialism and above all certain U.S. circles are fully responsible for complicating the international situation. The imperialist forces who regard peaceful coexistence and detente as obstacles to their aggressive policy are to be held fully responsible for the aggravation of the situation. Their record of sin is overwhelming. It is proved by NATO's course towards a fanning of the arms race, the fateful decisions on the production and stationing of new nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe, the establishment of further U.S. military bases in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean, the setting up of the Pentagon's intervention troops for military blackmail and numerous attempts at interference in the internal affairs of other peoples, the fanning of a militaristic psychosis and, last but not least, the freezing of the SALT II treaty in the American Senate. This presents a whole chain of serious imperialist attacks on peace and peaceful coexistence among the peoples.

Any pretext is good enough for the imperialists to poison international relations. Leonid Brezhnev rebuffs with determination the bold presumptuousness of those who were leading an undeclared war against the independence of revolutionary Afghanistan and who are now raising a hue and cry over the internationalist assistance by the Soviet Union to the Afghan people against external aggression. In this instance, too, the USSR proves to be a consistent defender of the peoples' right to self-determination and national independence. It has furnished an important contribution to ensure that reaction was not able to repeat in Afghanistan what it carried out in Chile. [paragraph continues]

The entire absurdity of the imperialistic patronizing attempts is portrayed clearly by Leonid Brezhnev's remark that the Soviet people in 1917 did not ask anybody for permission to erect the first socialist state in the world. Why, therefore, should the peoples today ask the imperialists whether and how to lead the struggle for their national independence and their social progress! Any people--and naturally also the Afghans--has the right to determine its fate and its friends.

Leonid Brezhnev pointed with all seriousness to the destabilizing effect on international relations created by the actions of the present U.S. administration. It is a dangerous policy for the leadership of an influential big power to arbitrarily violate treaties, interstate accords, agreements and acts of mutual understanding, to let itself be guided by whims, sentiments, or a narrow interpretation of national advantage, to arrogate to itself the right of "reward" or "punish" independent sovereign states. This represents a blow to the overall orderly system of international law relations. The U.S. administration, the Soviet statesman stated, does not content itself with poisoning its own relations with the USSR, but it also attempts to spoil the relations of the West European countries with the Soviet Union and at the same time to keep its own allies under its thumb. This undermines the spirit and nature of the Helsinki Final Act.

Imperialism's destructive policy is countered by the Soviet Union's unerring course towards peace and security in the interest of all peoples. Leonid Brezhnev points to the globally known proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states especially in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. He expressed the conviction that many constructive things in favor of peace can be done in Europe, that the positive things achieved can be consolidated and increased, especially since the European peoples' very rights are inextricably linked with detente.

By means of his interview Leonid Brezhnev has determinedly rebuffed those imperialist forces who in a self-righteous and unscrupulous way are attempting to halt the peoples of the world on the path towards the consolidation of peace. At the same time his clear words are a great encouragement for all those who are struggling for peace and disarmament, for national independence and social progress.

COVERAGE OF VISIT BY SOVIET ADMIRAL GORSHKOV

Dinner With Abrasimov

AU221145 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Petr Abrasimov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR, on Sunday [20 January] gave a dinner in honor of Fleet Adm Sergey Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense minister and supreme commander of the navy.

On the GDR side, the dinner was attended by: Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister for national defense; Guenter Mittag, SED Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the GDR state planning commission; and Gerhard Zimmermann, minister for construction of heavy machinery and equipment; as well as the deputies of the GDR Ministry for National Defense, Col Gen Heinz Kessler, Col Gen Fritz Streletz, Col Gen Werner Fleissner and Adm Wilhelm Ehm.

On the Soviet side, Army Gen Ivan Shavrov, deputy supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states in the GDR National People's Army, and Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Main Administration of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, attended. The dinner was held in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

Talks With Honecker

LD211434 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1304 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Soviet Fleet Adm Sergey Gorshkov, deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the navy.

During their friendly talk, Admiral Gorshkov conveyed fraternal greetings from Leonid Brezhnev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which Erich Honecker cordially reciprocated.

Admiral Gorshkov discussed the results of his working visit. He stressed that cooperation between the Baltic Red Banner Fleet, the Polish Navy and the GDR People's Navy had developed well in all aspects and was particularly evident in the further progress in combat training and increased fighting power.

Erich Honecker praised the firm class links and brotherhood-in-arms of the National People's Army [NVA] with the battle-tried forces of the USSR and with the other allied armies of the Warsaw Treaty states. Referring to the latest actions of the enemies of detente, he emphasized that the antipeace policy of imperialist circles, particularly the United States, was noticeably complicating the international situation. The Brussels NATO Council meeting decision on missiles and the intensified high level of arming of the imperialist military bloc was aimed at changing the international balance of power in favor of imperialism. A "policy of strength" was intended to hold up the people's struggle for peace, disarmament, independence and social progress.

In this connection Erich Honecker described the military and anticommunist campaign in the mass media of numerous NATO states as an attempt to cloak their own aggressive designs and to slander the internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union for the people of Afghanistan.

Erich Honecker said that the SED and the GDR people had experience of decades of bitter class struggle with imperialism. For this reason the people of the GDR regarded it as an imperative class duty, together with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, to purposefully support peace, detente and disarmament. This was witnessed by the avowal of the citizens of the republic to the USSR's peace policy and the mass initiatives of working people for the all-round strengthening of their socialist homeland, particularly after the 11th meeting of the SED Central Committee.

Faced with the high level of arming by imperialism and its antidetente machinations, it was essential to strengthen revolutionary vigilance and, in the framework of the Warsaw defense coalition, to make an effective contribution to the reliable military protection of socialism and peace. In the same way as the working people were achieving high work performances, NVA members were striving for exemplary results alongside the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies in political and battle training in the socialist competition "Kampf-Position 80." They were making every effort to raise the fighting power and battle readiness of their units and formations.

Present at the friendly meeting in the SED Central Committee building were: SED Politburo members Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann and Guenter Mittag; candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo Gerhard Schuerer; Deputy Defense Minister Col Gen Heinz Kessler; Col Gen Fritz Streletz; Col Gen Werner Fleissner, Adm Wilhelm Ehm; and Army Gen Ivan Sharov, representative of the commander in chief of the combined armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states in the NVA.

Departure For Home

LD212329 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1403 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Adm Sergey Gorshkov, Soviet deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the navy, ended his working visit to the GDR and left for home on Monday. Prior to this, he paid a farewell visit to Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR defense minister.

SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD212319 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1116 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--USSR Minister for Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev arrived in Berlin on Monday morning at the invitation of GDR Minister for Foreign Trade Horst Soelle, who welcomed him at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. Talks on the further expansion of trade relations between the two countries begin this afternoon.

Meeting with Krolikowski

LD212320 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1846 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Werner Krolikowski, first vice chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on Monday received Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev. The conversation passed in a very friendly atmosphere and there was complete agreement. They discussed the results of bilateral trade in 1979 and foreign trade tasks in 1980. Both men noted with great satisfaction the successful and dynamic development last year of economic relations between the two states on the basis of the friendship treaty and the agreements reached by Erich Honecker and Leonid Brezhnev. This provided a good foundation for fulfilling economic tasks in 1980.

GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle and Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov attended the conversation. On the same day Horst Soelle received the Soviet visitor for a friendly talk on questions of common interest.

'UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES' OF WEST BERLIN POLICE REPORTED

AU211102 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19-20 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Text] West Berlin (ADN)--Thirteen West Berlin policemen carried out unlawful activities on Thursday between 2100 and 2200 within the area of the German State Railways, Zoologischer Garten Station. They effected numerous identification card checks. Three persons were observed to have been arrested.

BUDAPEST PREVIEWS CARTER'S STATE OF UNION MESSAGE

LD221032 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] One day before President Carter's announcement on domestic and foreign policy, excerpts of the speech he will deliver have been published in Washington.

The essence of the written message to Congress is that the United States must henceforth base its foreign policy on military strength. To support this, Carter advises Congress to increase military expenditures by 5 percent next year, to modernize U.S. Army units stationed in Western Europe, to spend $9 billion to equip units which are [words indistinct] exclusively abroad.

Talking about American relations, the President says that there is a need for firmer policy, although SALT II must certainly be ratified. At the same time, Carter emphasizes that the United States and China share the same views on a number of issues. Thus contacts with Beijing must be developed and it must be granted the highest trade concessions.

DO MUOI, VIETNAMESE DELEGATION ATTEND SCIENTIFIC TALKS

Received by Lazar

LD191652 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 19 (MTI)--On Saturday in Budapest, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee, received Vietnamese Vice-Premier Do Muoi, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, who is heading a delegation at the 8th session of the Hungary-Vietnam Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee. The meeting, which took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, was attended by Vice-Premier Janos Borbandi, chairman of the committee's Hungarian section, and Chau Tho Thong, charge d'affaires ad interim at the Budapest Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Departure From Budapest

LD210030 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 20 (MTI)--The Vietnamese delegation, which participated at the 8th session of the Hungarian-Vietnamese Economic and Scientific Technical Cooperation Commission, has left Budapest on Sunday. The delegation was led by Do Muoi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and president of the Vietnamese section of the cooperation commission. The guests were bid farewell at the Budapest Airport by Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the Hungarian section of the commission.

The Vietnamese delegation, during its stay in Hungary, visited the Videoton factory, the Szekesfehervar (West Hungary) light metal works as well as the alumina factory of Ajka.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES SUF CONGRESS SESSIONS

17 January Opening Address

AU210946 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Jan 80 pp 1-3 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at Second Congress of Socialist Unity Front in Bucharest 17 January]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, the Second Congress of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF] which begins its proceedings today is a particularly important event in the socio-political life of our country, in developing our socialist democracy. It is a forceful manifestation of the unity and cohesion of all our people and a proof of their determination to resolutely implement the party's and state's policy of building socialism and communism in Romania. (cheers, chants)

Since the SUF congress is taking place only 2 months later than the 12th party congress, which adopted the targets of the new stage of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania, the focus of our discussions will be the documents and decisions adopted in the great forum of the communists and the tasks of implementing the important party program. One can state that the current SUF congress is a logical completion of the party congress, a national forum of all our nation, which is determined to insure the victory of socialism and communism on Romanian soil and to insure the continuous strengthening of our nation's power, its independence and sovereignty. (cheers, chants: "Ceausescu and the People")

At the same time, the congress marks the beginning of the election campaign for the election of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and to the people's councils, an event of the broad participation of the large working people's masses in society's leadership and in the free exercise of democratic rights and freedoms and in the free manifestation of the will and aspirations of all our socialist nation, which is building its own destiny of well-being and happiness consciously and in a sovereign manner. (applause)

The congress is of particular importance also because it is an opportunity to set up its own organization at a national level which will insure the uniform leadership of the recently formed organizations throughout the country as a new and better form of the organized participation of the masses in the political life of our society. (applause)

The SUF congress is called upon to examine, with responsibility and efficiency, the activity carried out by the component organization over the past 5 years and to establish ways and means for fulfilling its role of uniting the energies and efforts of people under increasingly better conditions so as to implement the decisions of the 12th party congress and thus insure the fatherland's progress along the bright road of socialism and communism and Romania's increasingly forceful assertion as a free, sovereign, and independent state in the international arena. (applause, cheers)

Esteemed comrades and friends, in the period since the first SUF congress our people have recorded noteworthy achievements in all fields of socialist construction. The successes recorded in implementing the current 5-year plan have brought about new and far-reaching changes in the life of our entire society and a general increase in the people's well-being. Worthy of special mention are the achievements in the field of industrial production, the volume of which is envisaged to increase 70 percent throughout the 5-year plan, which is an annual average rate of some 11 percent higher than the initial provisions.

At the end of 1980 our industry will produce more than 50 times as much as it did in 1938. [paragraph continues]

We can state that today we have a modern and dynamic industry with a modern technology capable of resolving the most complex problems of contemporary progress and insuring the **supply of highly efficient machines and equipment** for our entire economy, thus constituting a lasting basis of our socialist society and of our progress in agriculture.

We have also recorded important progress in agriculture. In the current 5-year plan agricultural production will exceed by more than 30 percent the level of the last 5-year plan. This shows the continuous improvement of the supply of agricultural products and foodstuffs for the people and a better supply of raw materials for industry and it expresses the increased role and importance of the agricultural sector as a factor of great significance in the development of our socialist society.

We have implemented an extensive investment program. As I stated at the party congress, during 1976-80 we will achieve investments of some 970 billion lei, which practically equals the total volume of investments of the three preceding 5-year plans.

Important achievements have been recorded in the rational distribution, according to a uniform and harmonious concept, of the force of production throughout the country, thus insuring the socioeconomic progress of the counties and localities throughout the country.

During the current 5-year plan, the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution in all fields has asserted itself forcefully. The research network has been improved and the role of science in promoting technical progress has increased. We have also recorded important results in modernizing education, cadre training, in the development of culture and art and in enriching the cultural life of our overall society.

The country's socioeconomic development has insured conditions for successfully fulfilling the program on increasing the living standard of all our people to a greater extent. The first stage of the wage increase has been carried out and we have proceeded to apply the provisions of the second stage. This will increase the working people's wages some 32 percent during the current 5-year plan compared with 18-20 percent initially envisaged.

Pensions and children's allowances have also been increased. An extensive program of housing construction has been carried out. All this shows that everything that is being achieved today in our country is to the benefit of all our people and that the supreme goal of the party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society is to insure the well-being and happiness of man, of all our people and to improve the degree of civilization of our socialist nation. (applause, cheers)

During this period further steps have been made along the line of improving the relations of production, and social relations. We can say that we have achieved a uniform system of leadership of society by the people; we have achieved a new type of socioeconomic democracy which permits us to broadly capitalize on the initiatives, experience and creative capabilities of the masses in all fields of activity.

One of the great achievements of socialist construction in our fatherland is the just solution, in the spirit of the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist concept, of the nationality problem, the insurance of equal work and living conditions for all the fatherland's citizens, irrespective of nationality. The coinhabiting nationalities are actively participating in political life, in the activity of leading society, thus making an active contribution, in close fraternity and cooperation with the Romanian working people to the progress and prosperity of the joint fatherland--Socialist Romania. (applause, cheers)

During this period, an intensive ideological and political-educational activity has been carried out to shape the new man, to improve the socialist awareness of the masses and to more forcefully assert the principles of socialist ethics and equity in life.

The achievements recorded in the current 5-year plan forcefully show the force and the vitality of the socialist system. They show the creative ability of our people and their determination and upsurge to resolutely implement the RCP's policy, and the correctness of the party's policy, which is based on the consistent application of objective laws to the concrete conditions in our country.

The SUF and its component organizations, which have contributed to the unity of all working people, irrespective of nationality have made an important contribution to everything the working people have achieved and to the effort of the country's socio-economic development. From this high forum I want to convey to the organizations of the SUF--the workers, peasants, intellectuals and all working people (Romanian, Hungarian, German and other nationalities) and all people--warm congratulations on their fruitful activity carried out in this period and on the successes recorded in implementing the party program, as well as wishes for new and greater achievements in implementing the historic decisions of the 12th party congress and in continuously improving the living standard and level of civilization of all our people. (cheers, chants)

Esteemed comrades and friends, the program-documents adopted by the party congress insure the elevation of our society to a qualitatively higher level and the overall work of building socialism and communism in Romania. They open up for all our nation wide horizons of work and creativity; they set forth a broad and mobilizing program on the all-round prosperity of Socialist Romania, the development and modernization of the material-technical base of our society, the sustained growth rate of our national economy. The forceful assertion of the scientific-technical revolution will insure the improvement of the level of civilization of all our people and even more strengthen the socialist production system. They will consolidate the country's material and cultural strength and the independence and sovereignty of Socialist Romania. (applause)

The achievement of the targets set by the party congress requires intensive activity on the part of all our people. We must act with greater determination to capitalize on our own resources so as to further develop and expand the basis of raw materials and energy. We must constantly take action to make economical use of raw materials, fuels and energy and to promote modern technologies that will insure the saving and better use of these materials.

The achievement of a new and better quality in all our socioeconomic activity requires that all branches of material production take sustained action to rapidly increase labor productivity, to promote the new achievements of the modern scientific-technical revolution more intensively. It is necessary to insure the firm application of the new economic-financial mechanism, the principles of workers' self-management and self-administration, the proper management of material and financial funds entrusted to each working collective by society. We must make all necessary efforts so that the investments envisaged for the coming period will be achieved on schedule so that production capacities can start operating on schedule and at the planned parameters.

Intensive activity must be carried out also for modernizing and developing agriculture. It is the field in which we have to achieve a great revolution that will encompass both the material-technical base and the organizational framework of the production process.

The joint agricultural state and cooperative councils and all agricultural units must insure the application of the most modern technologies and work organization methods: They must introduce a strict sense of order and discipline so that agricultural work is carried out on schedule and is of good quality, thus insuring increasingly larger crops. Along with the development of the material production, we must continue to insure an intensive scientific activity, the improvement of education, the development of culture and art and the firm implementation of the party's program of constantly improving the material and cultural well-being of all our people. I am convinced that all our workers class, the peasantry and the intellectuals and all the citizens in our fatherland, irrespective of nationality, will act with all their energy and closely united under the party's leadership to fulfill the 1980 plan and the 1976-80 5-year plan and to properly prepare the transition to the fulfillment of the next 5-year plan, and to the successful implementation of the decisions of the 12th party congress, which mark a new stage in Romania's socialist development. (applause, cheers)

Esteemed comrades and friends, within the framework of our socialist democracy, the SUF has a very important role and asserts itself to an ever-greater extent as a higher form of unity and coordination of the forces of the entire nation and as a manifestation of the will and determination by our people to implement the program of socialist and communist construction and to consciously build their bright, free and dignified future. (cheers)

Encompassing mass and civic organizations, all social classes and strata that form our system, the SUF is an expression of the unity of interests and aspirations of all our people, of relations of cooperation, fraternity and solidarity among all the working people, irrespective of nationality. The SUF illustrates the far-reaching changes that have taken place in our country's social structure, and the prospects for bringing all classes and categories of working people closer together and for constantly homogenizing our society.

The SUF is indeed the broadest representative body of our democracy, within which the unity of the people's masses with the party--the leading political force of the whole of society--is achieved.

A particularly important role within the SUF is played by the trade unions, which are making a significant contribution to mobilizing the working people in their capacity as producers, owners and users in implementing the 5-year plan provisions; in resolving the work and living problems of the working people; and in implementing the party's policy of improving the people's living standard.

At the same time, a contribution of great importance within the SUF is made by the women's organizations. Our party highly appreciates the contribution made by women to implementing the targets of the country's socioeconomic development and to properly managing the fatherland's towns and villages, to educating the young generation, and it creates conditions so that they are able to participate more actively in the leadership of all fields of activity and of the entire society. (applause)

An important role is also played by the Union of Communist Youth who are present in the entire front of socialist construction and are consistently acting to cultivate in the young generation devotion for the party and people, a passion for education and for acquiring the most modern achievements of science and technology, the maerialist-dialectical concept of the world and life and a determination to do all they can to contribute to the triumph of socialism and communism in Romania. (applause)

The other civic organization within the SUF--the cooperative units, creative unions, professional organizations--also carry out extensive activity in organizing, educating and mobilizing their members to implement the party's and state's policy and to bring about the material and cultural development of the fatherland.

An important contribution within the SUF, as well as in the entire social life of our society, is also made by the working people's councils of the coinhabiting nationalities--an expression of the party's policy of insuring the active participation of all nationalities, on an equal footing, in the sociopolitical life and in the country's leadership.

The creation last year of the SUF's own organizations has raised the front's activity to an even higher level, thus increasing its role in the country's sociopolitical life. These measures are in keeping with the objective requirements of our progress on the course of socialism and communism. They are determined by the high level of the working masses' political and civic awareness, by the process of strengthening the unity of all our people, by the process of constant modernization of society and by the need for the active and organized participation of all our country's citizens in the country's political life.

We proceed from the principle that, at this time and in the future, the increased role of the party as the leading political force of all our nation requires the increasingly closer blending of its existence with the existence of all our people. It requires it to be more closely linked with the broad people's masses. (cheers, applause)

The construction of socialism and communism requires a constant broadening of the political and ideological horizons of the working people, their increasingly greater understanding of the objective laws of social development, so that each citizen is able to manifest himself as an active and fully conscious element in implementing the goals and ideals of the new society.

Fulfilling its tasks to organize and lead the broad revolutionary process of advancing toward communism on the basis of increasing the level of awareness of understanding of the working people, the party continuously develops the forms of communication with the broad people's masses, of publicly discussing its policy, its program and its entire activity, so that the citizens are effectively participating in the society's overall political life.

In this way we are improving our socialist democracy, which is based on fully equal rights of all the citizens in our fatherland, irrespective of nationality, based on the free and active participation of all people in the management of society. This democracy is superior to any kind of capitalist democracy based on exploitation and oppression, by which formally proclaimed rights and freedoms are actually canceled by serious economic, political and social inequalities.

Thus our congress, by its position, is an expression of the superior democracy in our society. It demonstrates the active participation by all our people in the leadership of our sociopolitical life. (cheers)

The decision to create SUF organizations has met with a wide response and was received with great interest by the broad working people's masses. What is conclusive in this respect now is that the SUF's own organizations compromise more than 2,500,000 members. I also want to stress the spirit of great responsibility with which the meetings on creating the SUF organizations have taken place thus showing the high level of competence of discussions within the communal, town, municipal and county SUF conference. I want to state openly that when listening on television to many of the participants in the SUF's own organizations I was not able to establish any differences between them and party members and I must say that sometimes I noted that many of the participants deal with the problems with great responsibility and in a high theoretical spirit, sometimes even exceeding certain party members. This shows a forceful increased socialist awareness among the ranks of our people. (cheers, chants)

This is normal and shows the extensive ideological and educational work performed by our party and by our socialist state. Actually, our communist concept envisages that at a certain point even the party will disappear. However, this will not be achieved by dreaming a dream, but precisely on the basis of this symbiosis between the communists and those who are not yet party members and on the basis of a society with a high revolutionary awareness, a society in which all are determined to build socialism and communism and to insure their freedom, independence and a dignified place among the world's free nations. (cheers, chants)

These discussions express the determined decisions of our fatherland's citizens to implement the party's policy, a policy which identifies to the highest degree with the vital interests and the aspirations for progress of all our nation. This further strengthens the power of our socialist system, the unshakable unity of the people with the party and demonstrates the broad and extensive nature of the system of the society's democratic leadership. At the same time, the creation of these organizations expressed the trust shown by the party in the broad people's masses, in their high degree of comprehension and awareness. It shows the party's great appreciation for the activity carried by the people's masses, by the people who are builders of their own destiny and who are writing our fatherland's free history. (cheers, chants)

Proceeding from all these considerations and in order to better meet the requirements of the new current development state of our socialist democracy, I deem it proper that the SUF should in future be called Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF]. (cheers, chants: "Ceausescu and the People")

For this purpose, the SDUF's own organizations must be called Organizations of Socialist Democracy and Unity, which have their own leading body at a national level. The chairman of the Central Committee of the Organizations of Socialist Democracy and Unity should also be vice chairman of the SDUF National Council (applause)

The SDUF organizations are political revolutionary, patriotic, mass organizations which organize and perform their activity within the SDUF. They will play an important role within the SDUF in organizing the participation, in close cooperation and under the party's leadership, of all categories of working people in the leadership of the various fields of activity, of civic affairs both at a local and national level.

The SDUF, which proposes deputies to all the state power bodies, will also propose deputies from among the ranks of the SDUF organizations. One should also take into consideration that the SDUF organizations should promote in their leadership citizens who are capable and competent and who are determined to work with devotion and serve the interests of society, the cause of socialism and communism and the fatherland's independence and sovereignty. (applause)

The SDUF and the county councils must also make a greater contribution to the activity of bringing broad and systematic information to the working people and the public about all problems of our sociopolitical life, and about the decisions and the activity carried out by the party, and they must contribute to the conscious participation by the masses in implementing these decisions. Within the SDUF, public meetings should be organized under the title of Tribune of Democracy at which the masses of citizens will be able to discuss the various problems of our economic, social and political life in an organized manner. Within the meetings of the Tribune of Democracy, which will take place each month under SDUF leadership, the citizens will meet with the representatives of the party-state bodies and with various economic leaders, thus being able to ask questions and receive answers in connection with any essential and practical aspects c[illegible] party's and state's domestic and foreign policy, or of socialist construction and inv[illegible]onal life.

Thus we will achieve greater freedoms and democratic rights for the citizens and the direct participation by all working people, from towns and villages, in discussing problems of general interest, in resolving civic affairs and in developing the political and civic awareness of all the members of our society. It is understandable that in the future, as in fact up to now, the SDUF must discuss all decisions and shortcomings of our country so as to become familiar with what the broad people's masses think before they are submitted to the Grand National Assembly for endorsement.

In accordance with all these measures it is necessary to make appropriate amendments in the SUF statute, or rather in the SDUF statute, and to establish provisions that will regulate its new tasks and forms of activity and the tasks and activity of the SDUF organizations. The SDUF and all its organizations must constantly focus their attention on mobilizing the working people to implement the 12th party congress decisions. The directives and the other programs adopted by the party congress must become the program of the SDUF and the programs on the regional socioeconomic development must also be the program of the SDUF organizations.

An important role must be played by the SDUF in carrying out and organizing mass control over implementation of party and state decisions in the various sectors of the socialist society, including the sectors linked with insuring increasingly better work and living conditions for all our people.

An important target that must constantly be the focus of the SDUF is a more intensive political educational activity in broadening the horizons of culture and understanding of the masses and shaping a new man of our advanced society, an activity to broadly promote the principles of socialist ethics and equity in our social life as a whole. The SDUF must contribute actively to intensifying and enriching the cultural-educational activity carried out within the national song-to-Romania festival. It is necessary that the activity of disseminating modern scientific knowledge and of explaining the objective laws of historical and social development should be carried out in a more organized manner and that phenomena in nature and society be interpreted correctly; it is necessary to cultivate a progressive, scientific attitude among the masses toward life and the world. All political-educational activities must be permeated by a powerful revolutionary spirit; they must combat retrograde manifestations and backward mentalities and cultivate the noble ideals of socialism and communism and the scientific theory of dialectical and historical materialism. The SDUF must continuously inculcate in the working people's consciousness the noble sentiments of socialist patriotism; it must actively contribute to strengthening the unity and fraternity of the working people of Romania, Hungarian, German and other nationalities in the common work and struggle to build the new system and to promote the progress and prosperity fof our fatherland, the Socialist Romania. (applause)

Similarly, the SDUF must carry out consistent activities to develop a spirit of international solidarity with all progressive, anti-imperialist forces, with the peoples' struggle for social progress, peace and independence, for each people's right to be free and masters of their destinies. (applause, chants)

Together with measures to improve the activities of our socialist democracy bodies, we must also raise the level of the work of the people's councils and of all the bodies of state power and administrations, so that they can acquire an increasingly profound content and ever more efficiently provide correct and efficient solutions to the problems of regional socioeconomic development. The people's councils and the deputies must make periodic reports to the local SDUF councils on the implementation of the party-state decisions by the respective councils and on their cooperation with the masses of citizens in the implementation of such decisions.

The SDUF must exercise democratic control over the activities carried out by deputies at all levels, over how they fulfill their obligations and the responsibilities entrusted to them by the voters, by society.

Implementing the 12th congress decisions, we will also have to further improve our socialist legislation, to increase the role of public opinion in the enforcement and observance of the laws, in preventing and combating violations of the norms of social coexistence. Thus, we will have to expand the experience gained by the workers' trial councils in socioeconomic units and at the executive committees of the people's councils. Generally speaking, we will have to pay greater attention to discussing various violations and infringements of the law at public meetings organized by SDUF councils, because only the broad participation of the masses will enable us to continuously reduce and finally eliminate all violations of and deviations from the norms of social coexistence. We must make each member of society understand that both his rights and his obligations imply the unswerving enforcement of the norms of coexistence, responsibility for society, and actions benefiting the general interests of the people, which are equally in keeping with the interests of each citizen's well-being. (applause)

We will further improve the activities of the juridical bodies of the courts and prosecutor's office, as well as those of the Ministry of the Interior, the militia and the security bodies, whose duty is to insure public order, to defend socialist and private property, and to continuously consolidate the revolutionary achievements of the people.

Acting in the spirit of the law and of the party-state decisions, the SDUF and its councils must play an active role in combating all manifestations of disregard for the people's general interests, in cultivating a sense of civic responsibility and respect for the law, in strengthening order and discipline in our society. At the SDUF meetings and the free forum, we can and must discuss any problem, and no one should be deprived of the opportunity to express his view on any problem. However, debates on any problem within the framework of these broad, democratic meetings imply the responsibility that afterwards, regardless of whether differing opinions persist after the debate on a given problem, the decisions of the majority and the law should prevail, thus ensuring the people's firm unity in building socialism and communism in Romania. (applause, cheers)

The international political situation, which is particularly worrying, and can even be described as tenser than at any time since World War II, poses the danger of large-scale military confrontation in the world arena. For us, this means that we have to make every possible effort to strengthen the unity and strength of our nation and our socialist state, to bolster the determination and will of all the people to defend their revolutionary achievements, their sacred right to be free and masters of their own country, and to build their new life in accordance with their wishes, without any foreign interference, to build their communist future on the ancient soil of their fatherland. (prolonged applause)

While untiringly militating for detente and peace, and while resolutely advocating general disarmament, we will continue to pay special attention to strengthening our defense capabilities, to instructing and equipping our armed forces with modern equipment, so that they can at any moment defend the revolutionary achievements, independence and sovereignty of Socialist Romania. Proceeding from the principle that defense is the task of all the people, we will also strengthen the Patriotic Guards, improve youth paramilitary training and that of all the working people, since the struggle against any imperialist aggression and defense of the country's revolutionary achievements and independence can only be carried out by the entire Romanian people, who, should the need arise, must rise as one man to defend their revolutionary achievements, independence and right to a free life. (prolonged applause, chants of "Ceausescu-Peace")

The SDUF must play an active role in developing the socialist patriotism of the masses, in cultivating a spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice among all the people, in defending the supreme interests of the fatherland, so that nothing can shake our people's determination to live in freedom and dignity, to defend their ancestral soil and the great revolutionary achievements they are attaining with the strength of their arms and minds, their determination to live at peace and in a friendship based on full equality and mutual respect with all the peoples in the world. (applause)

Esteemed comrades and friends, this year, on 9 March, we will hold elections for the Grand National Assembly and for national, municipal, town and communal people's councils. We must insure all the necessary conditions for the elections to constitute, from all viewpoints, a powerful demonstration of the entire nation's monolithic unity, of the force of socialist democracy, of the permanence and superiority of our new system, in which the people are truly free and masters of their destinies. As a result of the recent amendments to the Constitution, the electoral law and the law governing the people's councils, the possibilities for the working people's representation in the bodies of state power have been expanded; similarly expanded has been the exercise of their constitutional right to vote for and to be elected in these bodies. Criteria and norms have been established to insure the more judicious representation in the people's councils and in the GNA of all categories of citizens, of women, and of SDUF members.

In accordance with those regulations, one of the vice chairmen of the people's council shall be a member of the local SDUF body. At the forthcoming elections we will also have several candidates for each deputy position in a larger number of electoral constituencies, which in the communal people's councils will make up 95 percent of the total number of deputies elected [as published]. The further expansion of this practice will insure that the best citizens, workers, peasants, intellectuals, housewives, working people from all the spheres of activities, Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities, are elected to the GNA, people who in their work have given proof of initiative and good managerial qualities, and who have demonstrated that they put the general interests of society above all else and that they are ready to do all they can to implement the party-state policies and to promote Socialist Romania's progress and prosperity. A large number of women candidates will be proposed for deputy elections to the supreme forum of the country and to the people's councils, as they constitute a huge force in our society and play an important role in the material production, in intellectual activities and in the entire social life.

The SDUF has a very important role to play throughout the electoral campaign. It must contribute to insuring judicious representation in the bodies of state power for all categories of working people, including SDUF members. The front must insure that the people elected to the GNA and the people's councils enjoy high prestige among the masses and in all their work have given guarantees for successful implementation of the program on continuously developing our country. All the preparations for the elections must be marked by extensive mobilization of the forces and energies of all our people to implement the 12th congress decisions, the plan for 1980 and the five-year plan. In each county, town or commune, preparations for elections must be based on extensive mobilization of the citizens to implement the regional plan of socioeconomic development of the counties and localities of our country. Let us make every possible effort so that the preparations for and the elections for deputies in the GNA and in people's councils will bring about an even more resolute assertion of each citizen's patriotic responsibility in the struggle and work to implement the 12th congress decisions, for the progress and development of Socialist Romania. (applause)

The 9 March elections must constitute a lofty expression of the profound democracy of our society, of the active participation of the masses in leading the society, of the ever closer links between the party and the working people, between the citizens and the state power bodies. We must insure that the elections mark a fresh and powerful manifestation of the unity and cohesion of all our people around the party, of their will and determination to further consolidate our socialist state, to ceaselessly work to implement the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our country. (applause)

During the preparations for and throughout the forthcoming elections, the SDUF and its bodies must resolutely act to capitalize on the great superiority of our socialist democracy, which insures effective leadership of society through the people and for the people and which makes our nation progress along the path of well-being and happiness, of socialism and communism, and of a policy of detente and peace. (applause)

Esteemed comrades and friends, while concerned with securing conditions for the successful construction of socialism and communism in our fatherland, our party and state are also carrying out intensive international activities. They actively contribute to strengthening cooperation and trust among nations, to the cause of cooperation, detente, independence and peace in the world.

Upon examining the activities carried out in the past years, the 12th party congress established the basic guidelines and targets of further promoting our party's and state's foreign policy. Those targets and guidelines are based on the realities and requirements of current international life and on the profound shifts in the international balance of forces.

As I have said before, recently, international tension has been accentuated by attempts to redivide the spheres of influence and by sharpening economic and political contradictions among certain states and groups of states. In the current international situation there are elements which create genuine dangers of a relapse to the old policy and practices of the cold war and which gravely threaten the cause of peoples' independence and freedom, detente, security and peace on our planet.

In view of that, we believe that every effort must be made to halt the dangerous course of tension, to resolutely reject tendencies to revert to the policy of cold war, to insure the continuation of the policy of detente and cooperation, which requires unswerving respect for the national independence of each nation and people. (applause, chants of "Ceausescu-Peace")

That involves particular responsibilities for the leaders of all states, primarily the big states. It also implies special responsibilities for each people, who must bear the responsibility for steps taken to solve international problems. It requires a sense of great responsibility and abstention from any actions that can increase international tension and endanger the peoples' peace and security. In those conditions, it now becomes more necessary than ever to closely unite the efforts of the peoples, of the progressive and anti-imperialist forces, who must actively cooperate to prevent exacerbation of the international climate, to eliminate the old imperialist policy of force and diktat, of interference in internal affairs and of violation of the peoples' independence and freedom, to promote new relations among the states and a policy of international security, detente, independence and peace. (applause)

Romania is consistently working to develop its relations of friendship and cooperation with all socialist states. It advocates strengthening their cooperation and unity, in the belief that that is a primary factor for asserting socialism in the world, and for increasing the role of the socialist countries in international life. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, we are continuously strengthening our cooperation and solidarity with the developing and nonalined countries, with the newly independent countries, within the context of the general struggle against imperialist and colonialist policies, for each people's right to free socioeconomic development and to free participation in international life. At the same time, acting in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, we are promoting extensive economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations with developed capitalist countries and with all states in the world, and we are actively participating in the international division of labor.

We are resolutely basing all our international relations on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage and renunciation of the use and threat of force. We believe that every effort must be made to enforce respect for and to defend each people's inalienable right to sovereignly decide on their fate and to choose their system of development without any foreign interference; that is the cornerstone of international peace, security and cooperation. (applause)

Our country is consistently working to strengthen cooperation and security in Europe, to implement as a unitary whole the documents of the Helsinki Conference. In view of the current exacerbation of the international situation, efforts must be intensified in particular to achieve security in Europe, so that an improved political climate on our continent can make an important contribution to the process of detente and peace throughout the world. We must prevent the current international tension from worsening relations in Europe. We must act so that European security should give greater impetus to the policy of detente and peace throughout the world. (applause, chants of "Ceausescu-Peace")

Romania is determined to actively participate in thoroughly preparing the Madrid meeting, so that it can meet the expectations of the peoples and give new impetus to the broad and unhampered development of economic, scientific and cultural cooperation on the continent, and especially so that it can lead to specific measures of military disengagement and disarmament, without which there can be no question of real security in Europe or in the world. In view of the situation created on our continent, where huge military arsenals capable of destroying all mankind have been stockpiled, we believe that every effort must be made to halt the deployment of new nuclear missiles and weapons in Europe, a deployment which would only enhance insecurity in this part of the world and on the entire planet.

Romania has advocated and continues to resolutely advocate solving all conflicts between states solely through peaceful means, through negotiations between the interested sides, and utterly eliminating the use of force, military options and armed clashes in interstate relations. Life has demonstrated that when the option of negotiations and direct contacts is elected, in a spirit of equality and understanding, satisfactory solutions can be found to the most complex problems.

Our country manifests its active solidarity with national liberation movements, with peoples struggling for their right to a free and independent life, for finally abolishing all forms of colonialist and neocolonialist domination and oppression. The recent conclusion of the London agreement on the ceasefire and elections in Rhodesia paves the way for fulfilling the aspirations of the Zimbabwe people for freedom and independent development. We believe that everything possible must be done to enforce that agreement and create conditions for free elections in accordance with the people's wishes, thus insuring prospects for the democratic, peaceful and independent development of that country.

We also believe that efforts must be intensified to find a political solution to the Middle East conflict, to achieve a general, just and lasting peace, which must lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, to solving the Palestinian problem--including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state--and to securing the independence and sovereignty of all the states in that area.

One of the vital requirements for mankind's progress is to halt the arms race and adopt resolute disarmament measures, primarily for nuclear disarmament. A balance and guarantee for equal security among all the states must be achieved not by increasing armaments, but by reducing them, by cutting back military budgets and troops. We resolutely speak out for halting the production and improvement of nuclear weapons, and for destroying existing stocks. At the same time, we support the adoption of measures to halt the manufacture of other mass-destruction weapons, to withdraw foreign troops from and dismantle military bases on the territory of other states, to reduce the activities of the blocs and to simultaneously dismantle them.

It is in the interests of all the peoples to make every effort to halt the arms race so that the wonderful achievements of contemporary science can benefit man exclusively, his well-being and freedom, as well as the well-being and freedom of each people, and progress and peace on our planet. (applause, chants of "Ceausescu-Peace")

We pay special attention to the problems concerning the elimination of underdevelopment, which is the result of the old policy of imperialist and colonialist domination and oppression. Anyone can see that there can be no question of economic and political stability, peace and progress, as long as this problem is not satisfactorily solved, permitting more rapid progress for all the poorly developed states. In view of the growing interdependence which characterizes contemporary developments, eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order based on equality and mutual advantage, are in keeping with the interests of all states and will secure more rapid development for the backward countries. They will also benefit the general development, including that of the developed countries, and the general cause of detente and cooperation throughout the world. (applause)

We believe that a special role is incumbent in that respect on the United Nations. Thus, we attach great importance to thoroughly preparing for the special UN General Assembly session this year, which will be devoted to the problems of underdevelopment and the new world economic order. To solve mankind's current, complex problems, efforts must be intensified to democratize international relations, to insure active and equal participation in international life by all states, especially by the small and medium-size countries, the developing and nonalined countries, which can and must have an increasingly decisive role and must actively participate in solving all problems in accordance with the interests of the policy of national independence, detente and peace.

Actively contributing to promoting the policy of peace and cooperation of our party and state, the SDUF must develop and continuously consolidate its ties, cooperation and contacts with similar foreign organizations, with various political parties and organizations. Together with them and with all progressive and democratic forces, it must act to establish a climate of peace and security on our continent and throughout the world, for disarmament and for a new world economic order, for fulfilling all the nations' aspirations and desire to live in a better and more just world. (applause)

Despite the gravity of the current international situation, we are convinced that the masses everywhere, the peoples, acting in unity and with determination, can give a resolute "no" to the policy of military adventures, a resolute no to the arms race, a resolute no to return to the cold war. We are convinced that they can insure the triumph of the policy of national independence, detente, disarmament and peace. (applause, cheers)

Esteemed comrades and friends, the congress of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front will adopt very important decisions for improving its activities, for increasingly asserting its role within the framework of our democratic system and in the socio-political life of the country. I am convinced that the congress discussions will take place in a spirit of great responsibility--both critical and self-critical--and that the decisions that will be adopted will reflect the unanimous determination of our people and of all the country's citizens to act in close unity to implement the party-state's domestic and foreign policy and to successfully implement the bright program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on Romania's resolute advance toward communism. (applause)

Let us unite ever more closely the forces of all the people, the initiatives and revolutionary spirit of all the working people in our country--workers, peasants, intellectuals, young and old, men and women, Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and people of other nationalities--under the leadership of the RCP, the leading force of our entire nation, thus insuring the exemplary implementation of the 12th congress decisions, raising the fatherland to new peaks of progress and civilization, continuously developing its material and intellectual potential, raising well-being and consolidating its independence and sovereignty. (applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP")

Concluding Speech

AU210958 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Jan 80 pp 1,3 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the concluding session of the Second SDUF Congress in Bucharest 18 January]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, we are concluding the proceedings of the Second SDUF Congress with particular results, in complete unanimity and resolute determination to implement the 12th party congress decisions and the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and of the advance toward communism. (applause)

During the discussions, in which a great number of congress participants took part, the delegates extensively debated the agenda points. Numerous proposals were made and certain criticism was voiced but as there was not too much self-criticism we hope that this will improve at our next congress, when all of us will better understand that democracy requires both criticism and self-criticism, a firm attitude as regards everything that is negative and everything that is old and a courageous promotion of what is new, because only thus will we prove to be revolutionaries, only thus will we be able to insure the fatherland's constant progress. (applause)

The congress proceedings were characterized by great responsibility on the part of all participants toward the cause of socialism, toward the general interests of our people and toward strengthening the fatherland's independence and sovereignty and toward the cause of detente and peace. (applause)

The directives and program-directives on Romania's future development were adopted absolutely unanimously--documents which excellently envisage the new stage of our fatherland's development and Romania's passing from the stage of being a developing country and its transition to the stage of an averagely developed country. This fact presupposes an even greater development of the material-technical base and a continuous improvement of the people's material and cultural well-being, the perfecting of social relations and the constant expansion of socialist democracy, the active participation of the broad people's masses and of all working people, irrespective of nationality, and of all people in the leadership of the society and in the conscious construction of their own free and happy future. (applause)

In conclusion, too, I would like to stress the great competence with which the agenda points were discussed here. The floor was taken by workers, peasants, intellectuals from all fields of activity--Romanian, Hungarian, German and other nationalities, men and women--and incidentally I must mention that it is the congress with the largest participation by our women and I hope that this will be an important, even historic event. (lively applause)

All the participants have widely discussed their activity and work and their concerns with constantly improving the activity in all fields, with fulfilling the current 5-year plan and the thorough preparation for the next 5-year plan. Were we to assess these discussions, it would be difficult to say that they are different from the point of view of political, theoretical and ideological competence. This clearly shows an improved socialist awareness of all our people and the fact that the workers, peasants and the intellectuals are fully mastering the current problems of Romania's development; they know how to reason with responsibility and competence and that is the guarantee for the implementation of the 12th party congress decisions, which have also become the decisions of our congress. (applause)

The entire progress of the congress has demonstrated the unshakable unity of all working people, irrespective of nationality, of all our people under the RCP leadership--the political leading force in our society which is fulfilling its historic mission in close unity and together with all our people, because only thus and thus alone will we be able to insure the building of socialism and communism. (applause)

We have an excellent program with great prospects regarding the building of socialism and communism in Romania and regarding the country's elevation onto new peaks of progress and civilization. What is decisive now is for us to proceed to implementing this program; to firmly proceed to working in each sector of activity. It is well known that work and work alone is the decisive factor of social progress, of our fatherland's future, and, in fact, generally the decisive factor of the progress of human society. Therefore, in speaking of the future tasks of the SDUF I would like to define them in one sentence: Each one of us in his sphere of activity must proceed to resolutely implementing the decisions adopted; we must do all we can to implement the program of our fatherland's development, because this will insure the elevation of our country and of our people onto a new and better civilization, a communist civilization. This will insure the strengthening of our sovereignty and independence and the well-being and happiness of all our people. (cheers, chants: "Ceausescu and the People")

Since there are less than 2 months to go to the election of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and to the people's councils, we must immediately proceed to thoroughly preparing the election campaign; we must see that during the entire election campaign the elections should be forceful proof of the unity and will of all our people to insure the implementation of the party program and to insure for our people a dignified place, an increasingly better material and cultural life, lasting peace and cooperation with all the peoples throughout the world. (applause)

We must always bear in mind that the fulfillment of the socioeconomic development program can be successfully attained only under conditions of detente, cooperation and peace. Therefore, we must firmly act at the international level to develop cooperation with the socialist countries, developing countries and other states, including the developed capitalist states, in order to attain this vital requirement of peoples, namely detente and peace.

Let us unflinchingly take action to insure that all states observe the following principles in international life: full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs in any form, nonuse of force and the threat of force and respect for each people's and nation's right to freely decide its development in accordance with its wishes. (applause)

Now, at the conclusion of the SDUF congress, we call upon all states and peoples to do everything possible to halt the worsening of the international situation and to continue the policy of cooperation, national independence, detente and peace. (applause)

Let us act firmly to prevent the sharpening of international tension and a return to the cold war. Let us do everything possible to insure that all states renounce the policy of force and threat of force. Let us all act to resolve all problems through negotiations alone. No matter how complicated international problems may be, no matter how difficult and prolonged the negotiations may be, they are the only way capable of avoiding a disastrous war. The only alternative to the war policy is the policy of independence and peace. (applause, cheers, chants)

From this high rostrum of the high SDUF forum, we assure our friends abroad and all peoples of the fact that we will do everything possible to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with all progressive and anti-imperialist forces and with all peoples in the struggle for national independence, for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, for security in Europe and throughout the world, for a new international economic order and for a policy of friendship, cooperation, detente and peace in the world. (applause, cheers)

Dear friends and comrades,

Inspired by the enthusiasm and highly responsible spirit of this congress, once we go back to our place or work, let us do everything possible to fulfill this year's plan and the entire current 5-year plan; let us thoroughly prepare the new 5-year plan and proceed to the new stage of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. (applause)

On behalf of the SDUF National Council, I wish to thank the congress for their trust in me and I assure you of the fact that the entire council and the Executive Bureau will act to implement the decisions adopted by the congress. Thank you for your trust in electing me as SDUF chairman. Dear friends and comrades, I assure you and all our people that I will do everything possible to justify this honor and trust and that I will spare no efforts to serve, as I have done so far, the cause of the party, socialism, communism, the interests of our nation and people and the cause of cooperation, friendship, detente and peace. (applause, cheers, chants)

I express the full conviction that all congress participants and all SDUF organizations, including the Organization of Socialist Democracy and Unity within the SDUF will take united action to raise our fatherland onto new peaks of progress and civilization, for the victory of socialism and communism in Romania. (applause)

With this trust, I wish you, congress participants, all the working people, regardless of nationality, and all the people new and greater successes in your creative activity develoted to raising the country onto a new stage of development and civilization, strengthening national independence and sovereignty and promoting a policy of peace and cooperation in the world. (applause)

I declare the proceedings of the Second SDUF Congress closed. Long live the SDUF! (applause, cheers, chants) Long live the unshakable unity of all our people, under the leadership of our communist party, the guarantee of the successful attainment of a strong, free, socialist and communist Romania. (applause, cheers, chants)

Long live our fatherland the Socialist Republic of Romania. (applause, cheers, chants)

Long live the RCP, which is honorably fulfilling its historic mission of leading our nation toward a dignified and free life in communism. (applause, cheers, chants)

Long live the unity of socialist countries, all peoples and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace, detente and a better and more just world on our planet. (applause, cheers, chants)

Much health and happiness comrades! (Loud and prolonged applause and cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!" In an atmosphere of great unity and enthusiasm, the participants in the congress give prolonged ovations to the RCP, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the party secretary general and the country's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. All those present at the congress sing the anthem: "Our Tricolor Stands for Unity.")

I suggest that the SDUF adopts this anthem as its anthem. (loud applause and cheers)

Thus, from now on the anthem "Our Tricolor Stands for Unity" will be the anthem of the SDUF. (Loud applause and cheers, prolonged ovations. For minutes on end the participants chant: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

LISTING OF SDUF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, EXECUTIVE BUREAUS PUBLISHED

AU211404 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 18 January on page 7 publishes the following list of members of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] Central Committee Bureau:

"Chairman: Prof Dr Constantin Arseni; vice chairmen: Constantin Balta, Mariana Belis, Caius Iacob, Virginia Cretu, Jeno Kolcza; secretary: Doina Benea; members: Voica Andrei, Lazar Boleantu, Maria Dringa, Alexandru Dutu, Paul Everac, Dumitru Marica, Nicu Mirea, Maria Nitu, Stefan Palfi, Marina Pandrea, Maria-Elena Rosca and George Scherg."

The same paper on 19 January on page 6 contains the following listing of members of the SDUF National Council Executive Bureau:

"Chairman of SDUF: Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

"Executive chairman of the SDUF National Council: Tamara Maria Dobrin.

"First vice chairman of the SDUF National Council: Stefan Voitec.

"Vice chairmen of the National Council: Constantin Arseni, Mihai Burca, Eduard Eisenburger, Ana Muresan, Gheorghe Petrescu, Iosif Uglar.

"Secretaries of the National Council: Trandafir Cocarla, Aurel Duma and Stan Soare.

"Members: Radu Beligan, Doina Benea, Maria Bobu, Petre Brancusi, Nicu Ceausescu, Cornelia Filipas, Mihai Gere, Nicolae Giosan, Gheorghe Gomoiu, Pantelimon Gavanescu, Ion Irimescu, Vasile Marin, George Macovescu, Eugenia Madita, Andrei Neagu, Ion Sasu and Ioan Ursu."

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON VERDET VISIT TO EGYPT

Talks With Khalil

AU211944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 21 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/1/1980--The main issues regarding the further development of the Romanian-Egyptian relations have been analyzed during the official talks between Prime Ministers Ilie Verdet and Mustafa Khalil.

During the talks begun on January 21 in Cairo they identified concrete modalities of better using the collaboration possibilities offered by the continuously growing economic potential of the two countries for the high-rated and diversified expansion of the economic cooperation, especially in machine-building extractive industry, agriculture, transport and telecommunications as well as for the more accentuated increase of the Romanian-Egyptian commercial exchanges. They also discussed measures meant to secure the intensification of collaboration in science, culture, education and in other fields of mutual interest. They exchanged views on current international problems, the Middle East in particular. They pointed to the imperious necessity that underdevelopment be liquidated and a new international economic order be built, as the world's peace and security depend on them.

The talks are taking place in an atmosphere of cordiality, mutual esteem and understanding, characterizing the good relations between the two friendly countries.

The talks were attended by Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry, executives of the ministries of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, foreign affairs, mining, oil and geology, other Romanian officials.

The Egyptian side was represented by the ministers of oil, of foreign trade economy and economic cooperation, of land melioration and reclamation, of transport, telecommunications and maritime transport, and other officials.

Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, accompanied by Romanian and Egyptian officials visited on January 21 historic monuments of the Egyptian people, vestiges of the millenary civilization around the capital city of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

On January 21, Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry, had talks in Cairo with 'Ali Fahmi ad-Daghistani, minister of transport, telecommunications and maritime transport. They discussed problems regarding the development of the Romanian-Egyptian cooperation in machine-building industry and the maritime transport.

Talks With Trade Minister

AU211946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 21 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Cairo, AGERPRES, 21/1/1980--Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet who is paying an official visit to Egypt, had an interview on Monday with Hamid 'Abd al-Latif as-Sayih, minister of economy, foreign trade and economic cooperation, and with Ahmad Fuad, director of the Egyptian-Romanian Bank. Questions related to the intensification of the Romanian-Egyptian economic collaboration were approached during the interview.

Dinner Toasts

AU211952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 21 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Cairo, AGERPRES, 21/1/1980--The relations of friendship and fruitful collaboration between Romania and Egypt have been emphasized by Prime Ministers Ilie Verdet and Mustafa Khalil in the toasts they proposed at the dinner offered in Cairo in honour of the Romanian premier. The special contribution was stressed that Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Anwar as-Sadat made to the development and diversification of these relations.

The speakers considered that the visit the Romanian prime minister is paying these days in Egypt and the talks to be conducted on the occasion will intensify the multilateral cooperation between the two countries.

The two prime ministers also pointed to the collaboration between Romania and Egypt internationally for the promotion of a policy of peace, collaboration and understanding among all peoples of the world, for the settlement of all international disputes by political means and direct negotiations among the sides concerned.

RCP GREETS BOLIVIAN CP ON 30TH ANNIVERSARY

AU211414 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jan 80 p 5 AU

[Greetings message from the RCP Central Committee to the PCB Central Committee on the latter's 30th anniversary--date not given]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Bolivian Communist Party [PCB]:

On behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we extend to you, the party leadership and all Bolivian communists warm comradely greetings and cordial congratulations and best wishes for success on the 30th anniversary of the PCB.

Our party and public opinion in Romania are following with warm friendship and their entire solidarity the struggle waged by the PCB, the other people's, democratic and progressive forces in Bolivia to defend and strengthen the fatherland's independence and sovereignty, to capitalize on the national riches in a sovereign manner to the benefit of the working masses and to promote the vital interests of the Bolivian people, for social progress, peace and cooperation among peoples.

On this occasion, too, we want to reassert our determination to continue to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation established between the RCP and PCB, which are characterized by trust, mutual respect and esteem, thus contributing to strengthening, expanding and diversifying all-round relations between our peoples and countries and to promoting the general cause of peace and international understanding.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee

BRIEFS

CITIZENSHIP AGREEMENT WITH GDR--Today, in Berlin, Romania and the GDR exchanged the ratification instruments of the convention on resolving and avoiding cases of double citizenship, a document signed on 20 April 1979 in Bucharest. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 17 Jan 80 AU]

PRESIDENT TITO FEELING WELL FOLLOWING LATEST SURGERY

AU211803 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1801 GMT 21 Jan 80 AU

[Announcement on the state of health of President Josip Broz Tito]

[Text] The general state of health of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, has remained unchanged during the afternoon today. President Tito feels well.

[Signed] Doctors' Council

'Gradually Recovering'

AU221113 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1106 GMT 22 Jan 80 AU

[Announcement on the state of health of President Tito]

[Text] Ljubljana, 22 January--The general state of health of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, is also good on the second day after the operation. After the surgery President Tito is gradually recovering.

[Signed] Doctors' Council

AFGHANISTAN CRISIS PROMPTS PRC POSTPONEMENT OF USSR TALKS

LD191016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0944 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Beijing, Jan 19, (TANJUG)--China considers that under the conditions of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, negotiations on the normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union are "unsuitable." The Chinese official press representative also said that "the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union jeopardizes world peace and China's security and creates a new obstacle on the way to the normalization of relations between the two countries."

This is the first concrete step of the Chinese Government after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Although the two sides have not reached agreement on the date for the continuation of the Soviet-Chinese negotiations, it was believed that they could continue late in February or early in March. One Soviet official had already arrived in Beijing, probably to take part in agreement on "the second round" which is now, judging by the Chinese statement, postponed because of the situation in Afghanistan.

China borders on Afghanistan to a length of 17 kilometres. The decision to postpone the negotiations with the USSR is in accordance with the official Chinese statements that all countries should take "adequate steps" as response to the Soviet intervention. The Soviet action in Afghanistan is a permament topic in the Chinese press these latest days. The postponement of the Sino-Soviet negotiations, which began in Moscow last year at the level of the two countries' deputy foreign ministers, is a new element not only in their relations, but also in the entire situation created by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Moscow Reaction

LD202138 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Due to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, China has postponed the resumption of talks on the normalization of relations between Moscow and Beijing.

The Soviet Union has not yet reacted to this decision. TANJUG correspondent Savo Bosanac reports from Moscow: No reaction of any kind was published in Moscow today to China's decision to postpone the resumption of talks with the Soviet Union on the normalization of interstate relations. The talks began in Moscow last autumn, where the Chinese delegation spent over 2 months. They should have been resumed in Beijing soon, perhaps in February or March, although this had not been precisely determined.

It is certainly to be expected that the Chinese attitude will be assessed negatively in Moscow, particularly in view of the fact that China based its attitude on the situation created by the Soviet military action in Afghanistan, because, just as the UN General Assembly's resolution is criticized in Moscow--a resolution which calls for the immediate withdrawal of foreign military forces from Afghanistan--all other similar steps by individual countries are also being condemned, such as the American ones regarding the restriction of relations with the Soviet Union or the calls to boycott the Olympic games in Moscow. Regarding the Olympic games all the preparations in Moscow are going on because the games are expected to be held. Those who advocate transferring the games to some other city outside the Soviet Union are being told by Moscow that they are fanning the spirit of the cold war. This is the kind of vocabulary used to reply to all the measures which some countries are taking in response to the Soviet action. The present Chinese reply evidently only confirms that in the exacerbated situation nothing is yet being changed for the better.

NOVOYE VREMYA BLASTS 'SOME PARTIES' REACTIONS TO AFGHAN EVENTS

LD202048 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1613 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 20 (TANJUG)--Moscow has for the first time released through public information media that the situation in Afghanistan has caused extremely different reactions in the communist movement. These reactions, it is said here, range from the support of the Soviet military action to resolute condemnations of this action.

In commending and citing the parties which support the Soviet action in Afghanistan, the Moscow weekly NOVOYE VREMYA at the same time criticizes "some parties" which condemn this and similar actions, drawing their attention to the fact that, according to the opinion here, they should demonstrate the "internationalist solidarity of revolutionary forces."

The Moscow weekly describes the condemnation by many countries of the military action as a "hysterical anti-Soviet and anti-communist campaign" of imperialism and reaction, and presents the military intervention as the "defence of the just cause of the Afghan revolution."

The Soviet weekly does not specify the parties which have a different view on the Soviet action in Afghanistan, but does cite some of their stands. NOVOYE VREMYA mentions "tendentious commentaries by some organs of the communist press" which, it says, borrow their arguments from "bourgeois sources." The article particularly criticizes those which maintain that "the United States and the Soviet Union are equally to blame" for the situation in Afghanistan and around it. Also mentioned is a "(?double) position" of some parties which, according to the weekly, "welcome the Afghan revolution," but have doubts about the appropriateness of the "military assistance."

The Moscow weekly concludes that today, "when there exists a system of socialist states," it would be "simply strange to renounce the right to such assistance," especially in the situation of "utmost necessity" as--according to interpretations here--was the one in Afghanistan which the Soviet troops entered, it is said, prompted by "higher internationalist motives."

USSR ATTACHING INCREASING IMPORTANCE TO CHABAN-DELMAS VISIT

LD202050 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 20 (TANJUG)--The formerly scheduled visit to the Soviet Union by President of the French National Assembly Jacques Chaban-Delmas is being attached greater attention now, owing to the present situation in which official Paris, although denouncing the Soviet military involvement in Afghanistan, nevertheless holds a position different from Washington's.

It has been noted in Moscow that comments here are stressing the distance which France keeps in respect to the United States, especially as regards the current effort of Washington to rally Western Europe, above all the member countries of NATO, around the U.S. policy of "opposing" the Soviet Union.

At the same time, the French comments (?opposing) the proposed boycott of the Moscow Olympics have been prominently reported in Moscow. Otherwise, preparations for the Olympics are evolving according to schedule and, in some respects, have been accelerated.

The political climate during Chaban-Delmas's visit to the Soviet Union will inevitably call for debate not only on the Soviet-French "special relations" and France's position in the present situation, but also on the profound crisis of confidence between the West and the East generally.

It was again underlined in a commentary in Moscow today that the policy of detente has all the chances to "remain the leading tendency in relations among states."

ECONOMIC CHAMBER SEES GROWING TRADE WITH CHINA

AU171715 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Jan 80 AU

[Aleksandar Vlajkovic report]

[Text] Our country's economic cooperation with China does not have a long tradition. It has been constantly increasing since 1971 when we began to trade with China. Last year the total volume of trade amounted to $160 million [as heard]. This was stated in the discussion held by economic representatives at the Federal Economic Chamber. Aleksandar Vlajkovic reports:

Our trade cooperation with China began 9 years ago. The volume of the commodity trade has been gradually increasing and, as early as last year, it increased by one-fourth as compared with the preceding year. The value of Yugoslav goods sold to China amounted to $41 million and the value of various products bought from China amounted to $55 million. Our transport organizations earned $10 million for services provided to the Chinese economy. However, it is certain that the trade falls short of the existing possibilities and mutual wishes. It is planned that this year the total trade in goods and services will amount to $300 million. It must be expected that this plan will be fulfilled because we plan to export to this Far Eastern country 15 ships and 18 engines valued at a total of $110 million. One-half of this total sum has been already paid under the advance payments contracts.

As was stated at the Federal Economic Chamber, economic cooperation with China is expected to become more diverse following last year's Yugoslav economic exhibition and meetings between the economic representatives of the two countries in Beijing.

The economic officials anticipate such possible forms of cooperation as joint ventures, joint designing, introduction of production of new products, industrial production cooperation, joint actions in third markets and other forms of cooperation which will surpass the past conventional trade.

STAMBOLIC LEAVES FOR SOFIA TRIPARTITE HYDROELECTRIC TALKS

LD211950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1619 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, left for Sofia today to continue to Yugoslav-Romanian-Bulgarian talks on the construction of the Turnu Magurele-Nikopol hydroelectric system and other matters concerning the use of the Danube waters. During the talks conducted in Turnu Severin last July experts' tasks were established and now, on the basis of the results of the experts' work, tripartite talks on this important project are to be resumed.

YUGOSLAV TRADE UNION DELEGATION DEPARTS TANZANIA

LD212133 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1539 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam--A delegation of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [CTUY] led by Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the Council of the Confederation Trade Unions of Serbia, today ended its 3-day visit to Tanzania and to the national workers union of that country. The talks which the Yugoslav trade union delegation had with the representatives of the Tanzanian national union dealt with questions of mutual interest, but special reference was made to the international trade union conference on development which is to be held in Belgrade from 22 to 25 April this year.

Arrival in Ethiopia

LD212134 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa--Ilijaz Kurtesi, Presidium member of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [CTUY] Central Council, president of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Serbia, arrived in Addis Ababa today at the head of a Yugoslav delegation, on a visit to the organization of all-Ethiopian trade unions.

During a 3-day visit representatives of the trade unions of socialist Ethiopia and Yugoslavia will conduct talks on the forthcoming international meetings and on other questions in the sphere of the trade union and workers movement.

The first talks have already been held at the center of the Ethiopian trade unions. The two sides assessed that good trade union relations exist and dwelled upon ways of improving and consolidating them further.

Tomorrow the Yugoslav delegation will visit a number of industrial enterprises and the premises of the central organization of Ethiopian peasant associations.

FEC'S ANDOV IN ROME FOR EEC ECONOMIC TALKS

LD181939 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1809 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Rome, Jan 18 (TANJUG)--Member of the Federal Executive Council Stojan Andov and Italian Foreign Minister Attilio Ruffini have discussed in Rome fundamental questions regarding the conclusion of a new economic co operation agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC.

During the full-scale talks Andov informed the Italian foreign minister of the Yugoslav stand and assessments of the present phase of the negotiations between Yugoslavia and the EEC. Minister Ruffini expressed understanding and readiness to work, in his capacity of the chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, for speeding up and for successful outcome of the negotiations.

The Andov-Ruffini talks passed in an atmosphere of cordiality, which was characteristic also of the reception with Prime Minister Cossiga yesterday. On both occasions excellent development of relations between the two countries in all fields was noted with satisfaction, as well as the wish for developing them still further.

Prime Minister Cossiga also displayed interest in the condition of President Tito's health.

On that occasion too he sent, on behalf of the Italian Government and on his own behalf, wishes for a speedy recovery.

Return to Belgrade

AU182045 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council, returned from Rome to Belgrade this evening. In the Italian capital he had talks with Italian Premier Cossiga and Foreign Minister Ruffini on some questions of the future economic agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC. Andov also presented to Cossiga a written message by Vesselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and explained our views on the new economic agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC. Here is what Stojan Andov stated on his return:

[Begin Andov recording] I am pleased with the talks which I had in Rome. Both meetings showed that Italy, as the current chairman in the EEC Council of Ministers, is prepared to do everything in its power so that we may reach a new agreement on the basis of the Belgrade declaration.

They assured us principally about their own readiness, but they also informed us about the fact that at the latest session of the Council of Ministers, other members also indicated their readiness to engage in the work quite seriously. That does not mean that we will have quite easy negotiations in resolving some problems which still remain before the new agreement is concluded.

I take that proclamation of political will and readiness to reach an agreement quite seriously now, and at this stage I have no reason to say that we should not believe it is quite sincere. But I have said that negotiations are ahead of us now. Then it will be revealed exactly how things stand. [End recording]

FOREIGN MINISTRY'S PESIC CONSULTS WITH EUROPEAN COUNTERPARTS

Talks With Dutch Minister

LD181854 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1759 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Hague, January 18 (TANJUG)--Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands Christoph van der Klaauw today received Yugoslav Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milorad Pesic currently in The Hague for the regular Yugoslav-Dutch exchange of views on topical international issues and questions in bilateral relations.

The talk with the Netherlands foreign minister especially pertained to problems related to the (?promotion) of detente in Europe in connection with preparations for the Madrid follow-up of the European security and cooperation conference.

Both sides stated their interest in the Madrid meeting being thoroughly prepared in order to give its contribution to the Helsinki processes, especially in the domain of military aspects of security.

Also considered were questions connected with economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the E.E.C. Both sides expressed the wish for the intensification of negotiations on a Yugoslavia-E.E.C. agreement which is to ensure the development of trade and economic relations on long-term and more stable grounds, and to the mutual benefit.

Discussion in Brussels

LD212220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Brussels, January 21 (TANJUG)--Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet and Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Secretary Milorad Pesic have stressed their countries' interest in the continuation and consolidation of detente in Europe and other regions in the world. Both sides stressed that detente must be indivisible and universal and, in this context, underlined the importance of forthcoming preparations for the European conference Madrid meeting.

Henri Simonet and Milorad Pesic, whose visit to Brussels is devoted to exchanges of views on topical international questions and Yugoslav-Belgian relations, stated the mutual readiness further to develop Yugoslav-Belgian cooperation. The importance was stressed of as soon as possible resuming of Yugoslav-E.E.C. negotiations on concluding a new economic agreement on a mutually-acceptable basis.

Minister Simonet stressed the significance the Belgian Government attaches to cooperation with Yugoslavia as a non-aligned country and a major factor of stabilization in Europe and the world. The Belgian foreign minister expressed his government's best wishes for President Tito's speedy recovery and resumption of his constructive activities as a statesman.

SWEDISH DEFENSE MINISTER, AMBASSADOR DRNDIC DISCUSS MILITARY TIES

LD212050 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Stockholm, Jan 21 (TANJUG)--Military cooperation between neutral Sweden and non-aligned Yugoslavia is developing very favorably within overall bilateral cooperation between the two countries and contributing to stronger friendship and mutual understanding between the security of Sweden and Yugoslavia.

This was set out today during a talk between Swedish Defense Minister Eric Kronmark and Yugoslav Ambassador to Sweden Ljubo Drndic with Yugoslav military attache to Sweden, Col Ilija Bogoamovic attending.

The Yugoslav ambassador today also conferred with Swedish Trade Minister Steffan Burestam Linder on trade, tourist traffic and industrial-technical cooperation between the two countries.

POLISARIO DELEGATION HOLD TALKS WITH SUBNOR OFFICIALS

LD180956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1151 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the POLISARIO Front led by Bachir Mustapha Sayed, assistant secretary general of the movement, today visited the Federal Council of the Federation of National Liberation War Veterans' Associations [SUBNOR] of Yugoslavia and held talks with Branko Golovic, secretary of the Commission for International Cooperation and other SUBNOR representatives.

During the talks there was a mutual briefing and exchange of experiences on the subject of the struggle for national liberation. A considerable part of the conversation related to the current international situation, the foreign policy circumstances in which the POLISARIO carries out its liberation struggle and the efforts of nonaliged countries in the struggle for new international relations between independent and equal peoples and countries.

The POLISARIO delegation was acquainted with the activities being undertaken by SUBNOR in its support for the struggle of peoples for national and social liberation and for the realization of the principles in the UN Charter.

ANGOLAN EDUCATION MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BELGRADE

LD180952 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1623 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 16 (TANJUG)--An Angolan delegation, headed by Minister of Education and MPLA-Labour Party Politburo member Ambrosio Lukoki, today arrived in Belgrade. During the stay in Yugoslavia, the delegation will discuss cooperation between the two countries in the field of education and training. The two sides are expected also to discuss scientific and technical cooperation.

During the Angolan delegation's visit, the possibility of Yugoslavia participating in the working out of a project for the construction of a university center in Luanda will be considered.

MINIC RECEIVES CHILEAN SOCIALIST LEADER ALTAMIRANO

LD181201 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1519 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today met with Carlos Altamirano, outstanding leader of the Socialist Party of Chile. Altamirano is on a short visit to our country at the invitation of the SAWPY federal conference.

Minic spoke about some topical questions of the international situation and the activities of the nonalined movement. Altamirano briefed Minic on trends in the Chilean left and on the struggle of democratic and progressive forces in Chile against the Pinochet dictatorship.

TITO RECEIVES TELEGRAM FROM CASTRO

LD211650 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1518 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has sent the following telegram to President Josip Broz Tito: "We received with great concern the news that you have difficulties with your health. Accept our sincere wishes for a rapid and complete recovery."

$420 MILLION LOAN RESCHEDULED WITH FOREIGN BANKS

AU181933 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jan 80 p 3 AU

[S. Ljubisavljevic report]

[Summary] London, 15 January--Today a consortium of nine Yugoslav banks signed an agreement with 38 international banks for a $420 million loan over 10 years "under very favorable conditions."

The loan will be used for the repayment of earlier 5- to 7 year loans and for the financing of priority economic programs all over Yugoslavia. Repayment will begin in 4 years. "The rate of interest applying to the loan will be seven-eighths of a point above the prevailing [ponudjena] rate of interest on the London capital market.

"Among the international banks participating in granting the large loan, in the front rank are banks from the United States, Canada, Japan and some European countries, such as England, France, Switzerland and others."

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL COORDINATION COMMISSION MEETS

ID182115 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1613 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the session of the Federal Executive Council Coordination Commission held today under the chairmanship of Veselin Djuranovic and attended by presidents of the republican and provincial executive councils, there was discussion of the Federal Executive Council's program of activities, as well as of that of other federal organs on the realization of the SFRY Assembly resolution on economic and social policy for this year. This program was assessed as positive at the meeting and it was said that it had been formulated in accordance with the assembly resolution and the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the policy of economic stabilization.

As was emphasized at the session, the majority of tasks arising out of this program will be carried out in cooperation with or by means of coordinating the viewpoints of the republics and provinces. Among the most significant tasks which need to be carried out this year, those documents which should have been adopted by 31 December were emphasized above all, as well as were measures which should be adopted by the end of this month or on which a temporary measure was adopted. The subject under discussion was the reaching of an agreement between the republics and provinces on setting out the projected balance of payments for this year, as well as the agreement on the country's energy needs, the energy saving and rationalization program, the agreement on a prices policy and the adopting of a self-management agreement on stimulating an influx of foreign currency on the basis of exporting goods and services.

It was agreed that cooperation between the Federal Executive Council and the executive councils of the republics and provinces is strengthening, as is cooperation between federal, republican and provincial organs and organizations in carrying out the tasks of the economic stabilization policy. It was concluded that the process of agreement making between the Federal Executive Council and the executive councils of the republics and provinces is being promoted and improving in carrying out the aims of development policy this year and on questions of adopting the new medium-term development plans for the 1981 to 1985 period. In this connection it was concluded that the federal organs and organizations must make greater efforts to prepare, in good time, bases which are as good as possible for agreement making between the republics and provinces, together with the necessary arguments which permit discussion on joint essential interests. Particular emphasis was laid on the need to strengthen responsibility on carrying out agreements which are adopted at the federation, in which the Federal Executive Council and the executive councils of the republics and provinces are participating.

DOLANC PRESIDES OVER LCY WORKING GROUP SESSION

AU211651 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Jan 80 AU

[Text] The working group of the LCY Central Committee Presidium which is preparing materials for the session of the LCY Central Committee on the currently important questions of the younger generation, the League of Socialist Youth and the tasks of the LCY, has held a session in Belgrade which was presided over by Stane Dolanc.

It was stressed at the session that at all stages of our revolutionary struggle and development the creative social involvement of our youth has been always extraordinarily important for the further development of the socialist self-managing society as a whole. As was stated at today's session of the working group, it is for this reason that the starting basis in the preparation for the 10th session of the LCY Central Committee was the view that our youth are not and cannot be some kind of specific and separate category with special interests and aims but rather that our youth are a component part of our society in which the interests of the working class are simultaneously also the interests of our youth and vice versa. All questions of the younger generations are questions of the society as a whole.

It was pointed out that Comrade Tito's words always represent a powerful inspiration and important encouragement to the creative actions of the League of Communists and all other forces of the organized socialist awareness of our society. Recently in his interview with the MLADOST editors Comrade Tito once again called attention to the current ideological-political questions of the life and work of the younger generation and the activities of the League of Socialist Yough as well as to the tasks of the League of Communists and other organized subjective forces in launching a broader and more resolute action in the struggle for the fulfillment of the creative role of contemporary youth.

ZVONE DRAGAN DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TRENDS, TASKS, RESULTS

LD182333 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1829 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Zvone Dragan, Vice President of the Federal Executive Council acquainted foreign journalists in the international press center this evening with the economic trends of 1979 and this year's policy of socioeconomic development.

The tasks of realizing economic stabilization in 1980 are clearly defined and spelled out by the resolution on the country's socioeconomic development and the political viewpoints of the highest state and political forums. Bearing in mind the rather intensive inflation spiral and certain limiting factors of development, Zvone Dragan said that a more radical turnabout was necessary, one which would lead to more lasting stabilization through the more consistent implementation of the new socioeconomic and political system, from the basic organizations of associated labor to measures of economic policy. At the same time the gradual reduction of administrative solutions will be initiated, though some will still be applied in the future, if necessary.

This year, Dragan said, emphasis is also being placed on a relatively high growth rate. The social product will increase in real terms by 5 percent, industrial production by 6, agriculture by 3, labor productivity by 2.5 and exports by 6 percent, with imports remaining at last year's level. These and other tasks will be realized with a firm orientation toward all-round saving in all forms of consumption.

As regards last year the vice president of the Federal Executive Council stressed that in addition to the difficulties it is noteworthy that success is reflected in the increase of the social product by more than 7 percent, industrial production by 8, agricultural production by 6, employment by 4.4 and labor productivity by 2.7 percent. Zvone Dragan also spoke of the familiar problems which our economy has been encountering, both at home and abroad, in particular the country's balance of payments.

The foreign journalists accredited to Yugoslavia showed particular interest in the additional measures and actions being undertaken in the federal organs, republics, and provinces and organizations of associated labor in order to realize the goals of stabilization in the exports and imports policy, in the problems linked with the balance of payments, in joint investments and in business relations with financial institutions of the world.

CROAT CENTRAL COMMITTEE VIEWS DEFENSE ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

LD182141 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1504 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Under the chairmanship of Milka Planinc an augmented session of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee was held in Zagreb today.

The opening report was delivered by Milutin Baltic after the participants had heard a report on Comrade Tito's health.

The participants at the session today examined political questions which have become topical as a result of the current economic situation in the country and the political situation in the world. In this context an examination was also carried out of the realization of the tasks in the sphere of social self-protection and all-people's defense, and the ideopolitical mobility of the organizations and leadership in the solving of the current socioeconomic problems and the implementation of measures for economic stabilization and social self-protection.

The Croat League of Communists Central Committee assessed the standpoints and actions which are being undertaken and set in train by the Croat League of Communists Central Committee Presidium and other republican leaderships and state organs in connection with the present political and economic situation and which are designed to bring about economic stabilization.

It was noted that a high degree of mobility has been achieved in the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations, self-management bodies, delegate assemblies and organs of state authority, but that further efforts were still necessary for all the working people and citizens to be included in the most organized and direct manner in the actions we are now conducting in society.

It was also underlined that the existing problems will be more successfully resolved and further socialist development more quickly achieved only in so far as the League of Communists, through its ideo-political role and concrete action, and other socio-political factors together make our entire socialist self-management and delegate system capable of functioning effectively and efficiently.

The high degree of consciousness among the working class, working people and all citizens and their firm orientation towards our internal and foreign policies and self-management socialist independent and equal community of nations and nationalities makes, as it was stressed at the session, the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations even more responsible in the implementation of the agreed policy in everyday life.

Our resolve to realize successfully in practice the program of the League of Communists and the Congress decisions offers the greatest support for Comrade Tito to more easily overcome the difficulties resulting from his illness, it was stated at the session.

The participants of the session sent Comrade Tito comradely greetings and warm wishes for the earliest possible recovery on their own behalf and that of the communists of Croatia, the working class and working people and citizens of the whole of Croatia.

It was decided that the next session of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee should be held on 31 January 1980 and that it should discuss and adopt the program and plan for the activities of the League of Communists of Croatia in the implementation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and SFRY Presidency conclusions concerning the realization of the economic stabilization in the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

POPIT CHAIRS SESSION OF SLOVENE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD212222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1557 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Ljubljana--At its session today, chaired by President Franc Popit, the Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee discussed the sociopolitical activity in the republic with special reference to implementation of the economic situation. It was noted that the sociopolitical situation in Slovenia is favorable and it was said that the tasks set are being implemented successfully at all levels. What is particularly significant is that the activities in basic organizations of associated labor in local communities and in other sociopolitical organizations are being channeled into elimination of concrete problems and shortcomings. The readiness and responsibility for implementing stabilization is growing for this very reason. This conduct strengthens coordination of development plans with the resolution, especially with regard to investment programs, foreign trade exchange, better organization of labor, better productivity, consolidation of work discipline and reduction of unnecessary costs.

MONTENEGRO PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ECONOMY

LD212140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1358 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Titograd--At an expanded session today under the chairmanship of Vojo Srzentic, the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee discussed some topical questions of the internal and international political situation and continued direct tasks on the realization [word indistinct] of the social and economic development plan and the economic stabilization policy, the further strengthening of security, all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The Central Committee stressed the need to intensify the League of Communists' ideopolitical activity, the need for broader and more organized political work and more comprehensive information activity of the most important questions of the internal and international political situation in all environments.

As was assessed at the Central Committee session, communists' special obligation and responsibility is to fight for the consistent realization of specific tasks arising out of the LCY Central Committee Presidium's conclusions on the realization of the economic stabilization policy this year. Members of the Central Committee will be actively involved in all activities of League of Communists organizations and of self-management organizations and communities. The participants in the Central Committee session wished Comrade Tito the quickest possible recovery and a return to his responsible duties as soon as possible.

SERBIAN SAWP DISCUSSES RELATIONS BETWEEN NATIONALITIES

LD191919 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The state of relations between the nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Serbia is marked by the constant involvement of all sections of society in building up all forms of equality, full cooperation and the constant strengthening of the community of nations and nationalities.

This was stressed at today's session of the Serbian SAWP republican Conference Council for Relations Between Nationalities, at which the work program for this year was adopted. The introductory report was presented by Svetozar Tadic, Chairman of the Council.

Stressing that there is no successful development of self-management society, and no construction of socialism with the most human face in which everyone has a place worthy of age-old human desires, without the realization of the full equality of all nations and nationalities, it was pointed out both in the introductory report and in the discussion that there is a need to continue to insist constantly on equality being fully realized to the greatest extent in all regions. This should be realized in accordance with constitutional orientations, documents and conclusions of political bodies, while constantly overcoming all objective and sometimes even subjective difficulties.

In his New Year message, Comrade Tito also pointed in particular to the need for the constant strengthening of brotherhood and unity and of the equality of the nations and nationalities by means of the continuous consolidation of the community and by coordinating interests through agreement-making and agreement-seeking. It was emphasized today that this message obliges us in our future work on discussing relations between nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Servia to make the maximum possible contribution.

With the remark that economic development is a significant basis for the realization of the full equality of nations and nationalities, the participants in the gathering pointed out that this year is significant for our continued general development. Many questions on which the more complete realization of the equality of the nations and nationalities depends in all spheres in Yugoslavia, and especially in all republics and provinces, are found the context of the plan orientations of economic and general development in the 1980-85 period.

It is clear, it was said today, that a series of attitudes which objectively arise out of insufficient economic development can be and are the most sensitive in nationally mixed environments. Therefore the need was emphasized for all elements to advocate the improvement of the economic position of the underdeveloped from the point of view of realizing the conditions for securing full national equality in all spheres of life.

At the session the need was also pointed to for the constant expansion of the process of permeation of the culture of the nations and nationalities. In this connection, proposals were made for the promotion of publishing, translating and information activity with an emphasis on the need for more frequent and a greater volume of translations of works of literature from any one language into the other languages of the nations and nationalities, not only within the limits of the republic but at the level of the whole country.

The Council went on to discuss the further financing of the Bratstvo Bulgarian-language newspaper and publishing enterprise and radio NIS programs in Bulgarian.

FUNDS FOR ARMY AMOUNT TO 6 PERCENT OF NATIONAL INCOME

LD191636 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0905 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 19 (TANJUG)--Funds for the Army in Yugoslavia's 1980 federal budget amount to about 73 billion dinars (1 U.S. dollar-19 dinars). The share of funds for the Army in the country's national income amounts to less than six percent. A large part of the funds indirectly returns to the Yugoslav economy, since the Yugoslav Armed Forces purchase equipment and armament mostly from domestic factories.

More than 80 per cent of armament and military equipment of the Yugoslav People's Army is work of Yugoslav research designers and producers. This armament does not lag by anything behind the armament made by development countries' industries.

Yugoslavia has set up successful military-economic cooperation with many nonaligned and developing countries. It cooperates with these countries in the construction of capacities for production of armament and military equipment, in training of their military personnel and in export of Yugoslav-made armament and equipment to these countries.

The share of armament and military equipment in Yugoslav exports to nonaligned and developing countries amounts to about 17 per cent.

DRAGOSAVAC ATTENDS CONFERENCE ON LCY ROLE IN SAWPY

LD171743 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1449 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The delegation and delegates of the LCY Central Committee in the Federal Conference have made a considerable contribution towards more efficacious and lively activity of the SAWPY Federal Conference and its forms. A similar assessment can be also made for the activity of the delegations of the League of Communists in the republic and provincial conferences. However, the total activity of communists in this most massive sociopolitical organization is still not satisfactory. In this respect, there still exists sectarianism and a view of the Socialist Alliance as a party offshoot, as a parallel organization which must repeat and confirm the stances of the League of Communists. It is, of course, forgotten that the League of Communists was never an aim in itself and that it has always carried out its historic aims in constant contact with the broadest people's masses. In our self-management system, this contact and this link is the Socialist Alliance.

This is, in brief, the basic view of today's debate which lasted several hours and whose aim was to study the experience in the work of the delegation and the delegates of the LCY Central Committee in the SAWPY Federal Conference and to agree on the manner and method of their further activity. The meeting was chaired by Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

The introductory report and the debate especially emphasized the need for greater coordination and distribution of work between sociopolitical organizations. This demand should not be understood as a loss of autonomy by any organization, but, on the contrary, as a manner of organization, which treats questions at the appropriate place, excluding the possibility that the same questions are discussed in almost the same manner by the party, the Socialist Alliance, trade unions and so forth. This, it is said, dissipates our forces, while the conclusions are as like as two peas in a pod.

It can be concluded that in our society there is no better and broader place for rallying people in the struggle for further development of socialist self-managing relations than the Socialist Alliance. As such, it must be at the center of the system with the League of Communists at the head of this organization. Our strength depends on the successful solution of every specific question. This includes, Dusan Dragosavac said, further strengthening of responsibility, work discipline, better organization and similar matters.

RISE IN LCY MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS REPORTED

LD181322 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1121 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 18 (TANJUG)--Basic organizations of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) countrywide are receiving a growing number of applications (?to join the LCY).

The applicants of the past ten days express strong patriotism and unanimous readiness to follow the LCY policy and implement its programme.

Municipal committees, it is stated in TANJUG reports countrywide, assess this self-initiative as reflecting a high conscience of the working people of Yugoslavia, especially the youth, at a time when it is necessary to (?invest further efforts) for the implementation of the policy of stabilization and in the tense international situation.

The LCY membership now numbers 1,700,000. Among the new applicants are not only young people, but also a considerable number of older people from towns and villages.

TANJUG reports cite that in addition to applications submitted by many individuals, a large number of [applicants] are recommended for admission by LCY members or organisations, in accordance with the LCY statute. The reason for this is the active engagement of these people in self-management bodies and also in social self-protection, their high political consciousness and devotion to the LCY policy and to President Tito.

KARDELJ'S MEMOIRS TO BE PUBLISHED 27 JANUARY

ID181432 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 18 (TANJUG)--The memoirs of Edvard Kardelj "The Struggle for the Recognition and Independence of New Yugoslavia, 1944-1957" will come out of the press on January 27, on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of Kardelj's birth, in the Serbo-Croatian and Slovenian languages. In view of the interest in the memoirs of one of Tito's closest associates (Kardelj died last February), editions in several foreign languages may be printed.

Kardelj worked on the memoirs practically until the very end, the Belgrade weekly NIN writes. When he realised that he would not be able to complete the book, Kardelj instructed his associates how to do so.

Kardelj's memoirs begin with the opening of the diplomatic game of the anti-Hitler coalition big powers, whose (?leaders) (Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt) did not conceal their intentions themselves to organise the post war world, with Yugoslavia subject to arrangement, NIN writes.

Giving a short summary of the memoirs, the Belgrade weekly notes that Kardelj writes about his meetings with Stalin, Dimitrov, Molotov, De Gaulle, Togliati, Khrushchev, Mao Zedong and others.

In his memoirs Edvard Kardelj again consistently develops the thesis that Yugoslav self-management and the Yugoslav non-aligned policy are not an outcome of but were, instead, the cause of Yugoslavia's conflict with Stalin in 1948.